

B.S.A. MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A. Bicycles
Latest stock received, Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 146 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Peninsular Incorporated in England.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921		
17th August ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October, ..	"SOUDAN" ..	6,696
8th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"NALDERA" } Through steamers from
"MALWA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
26th August	MALWA	*Colombo Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
13th Sept.	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd " 21st October	NARKUNDA' "MANTUA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	--
25th August.	BARALA ..	Karachi P and Gulf
21st "	CHITRALA ..	Karachi direct.
26th "	TAROBA ..	E & S Africa Noon
26th "	VARELA ..	Karachi Bushire & Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1350.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	14th Aug.	26th "
Malay Maru	T Saimazaki	27th "	8th Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	12th "	30th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
[illegible] Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
SeifukuMaru	S. Matsuzaki	5857	5thAug	23rd Aug
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	25th "
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	15th "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4169	10thSep	25th "
Tamba Maru	S Natsuyama	5843	25th "	8th Oct.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,200,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 59,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Cairns.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Harbin	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsunan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 92.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
Total	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ...	2,71,31,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangange
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Octacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rahon
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. par annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Head Offices: 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agency Applications Invited

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
323, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, B.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms, Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1850.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS,
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
83, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognise Standard Inks of India
Brightness Permanency
Non corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Mr. Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—
The Bombay Commercial Museum.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited,
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppe Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-3

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS.

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,105.

TA C10478

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from well established and reliable firms or individuals for a contract for five years for the conveyance of the postal mails within the limits of Karachi City by Motor Car, Lorry or Van.

2. The details of the work are roughly as follows:—

A: Daily Mails.
B: Weekly and occasional Mails.

At present "A" includes:
28 Trips daily, full.
13 Trips daily, empty.
Total Mileage daily 103 miles or roughly 3,140 miles monthly.

At present "B" includes:
Approximate average monthly Mileage —718 miles.

3. A form of the agreement and detailed particulars of the trips and work will be available for inspection of intending tenderers at the offices of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, and the Postmaster, Karachi, during office hours on week days. Copies of these also will be furnished at either of the two offices on payment of a charge of Rs. 10.

4. Each tender must furnish information on the following points:—

As regards "A" and B (a) the subsidy per mensem required for both the services taken together.
(b) The rate at which extra mileage will be charged over and above the subsidy.
(c) How soon the contractor can start the service after being offered the contract.
(d) The type or types, and the number of cars which the contractor proposes to use exclusively for the carriage of mails.

5. The tenderer must also, in the tender itself or, in a confidential annexure, furnish the Postmaster-General, Bombay, with sufficient proof of his general and financial ability to take up and carry out the contract.

6. The successful tenderer, on securing the contract, will have to execute a bond, with sufficient security, to the effect that, if, owing to his default he is unable to carry out the contract, he will indemnify the Post Office for any loss to which it may be put by such default.

7. The contract will contain a clause that the contractor is not permitted to sub-let the contract.

8. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself full right to reject any or all tenders and to select any tender that he considers most suitable.

9. The tenders should be sent under sealed covers addressed to

H. A. SAMS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Postmaster-General,
Bombay,

and the words "Tender for the Motor Mail Service at Karachi" must be written distinctly and conspicuously on the cover.

10. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 noon on the 20th of September, 1921, and no tenders received after that hour will be taken into consideration.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General.

C10610

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 35TH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the 2nd half year ending 31st March, 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 22nd August, 1921, between 12 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 6th day of August 1921, on production of Share certificates.

By order,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1921.

C10563

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 10th August, 1921, the dividend of Rs. 1-15-6 at the rate of 7 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Preference share and the dividend of Rs. 3 (three) per Ordinary share, free of income-tax, have been declared and will be made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1921, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1921.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

(Sd.) GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.

C10597

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sissal Hemp or Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM it may concern, I, NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS, as the Administrator-Pendente-Lite of the estate of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, deceased, (whose estate has become entitled to a Bonus Share of Rs. 250 in the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., as the transferee of Share No. 6647 in the said Company), give notice that I claim to be entitled to the said Bonus Share, although the said Company has issued it to one Mathuradas Govindji (since deceased) in the absence of the registration of the sale and transfer of the said Share No. 6647 to the D. C. Shroff. All persons, therefore, claiming to be entitled to the said Bonus Share, or having an objection to the transfer thereof to me as such Administrator as aforesaid are hereby called upon to make such claim or objection in writing within 14 days hereof to me at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Agents of the said Company at their office at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort. In the absence of any such claim or objection within the said period of 14 days the said transfer will be made by the Company in my favour as such Administrator-Pendente-Lite.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1921.

N. H. MOOS,
Administrator-Pendente-Lite, of the estate of D. C. Shroff, deceased.

10609

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INSTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 3176 19/8/21. E 3185 12/8/21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAYENNA ERRAPPA TOTA, of Bombay, Telugu Hindu Inhabitant, Manager in the employ of Shanker Rajenna Jilker, residing at Kamatipura 9th Street, outside the Fort ... Deceased.

RAJOOBAI, widow of Sayenna Errappa Tota, of Bombay, Telugu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamaitpura 9th Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are highly cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letter of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of August, 1921.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

10608

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. HAJI SIDICK HAJI SUMAR, has contracted to purchase from Mr. HAJEE ABDUL RAZAK HAJI HAROON, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 598 square yards or thereabouts (held on lease from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under an Indenture of Lease, dated the 29th day of July, 1921, made between the said Trustees of the first part, Haji Abubucker Haji Abdool Satar of the second part and the said Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon of the third part), situate on and being Plot No. 37 of the Lal Baug Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, on the South-East by a road 20 feet in width on the South and West by roads 20 feet in width and on the North by Plot No. 38 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Vanmali Valji and Bhanji Gordhan and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2589, together with the dwelling house thereon, consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor or his under-tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 545 (1), Street No. 9.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of August, 1921.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10607

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANGALDAS DEVIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. HAJI REHIMTULLA HAJI, free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof by way of inheritance, maintenance, trust, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, lease, lien, easements, lis pendens, possession, succession, beneficiary rights or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default of which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived and the property will be transferred in the name of the purchaser in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue and the Bombay Municipality.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 698, New Nos. 5890 and 5891, Old Survey Nos. 169 and 170 and New Survey Nos. 8506 and 8507, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Karsondas Natha and partly by the property of Tulsidas Mohanji, on or towards the West by Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property of Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla and on or towards the South by the property Damodar Jeyram, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2158 and 2159 and Street Nos. 317-325.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1921.

DASTUR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

10606

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SITAKAM KISONDAYAL PODAR, late of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, a Merchant, who resided at Walkeswar Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) JIVRAJ SONIRAM PODAR and (2) GANPATIBAI, widow of the said deceased, Sitaram Kisondayal Podar, both of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitants, residing at Walkeswar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this NINTH day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of August, 1921.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C10604

LOST SHARES

LOST.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Pearl Mills, No. 336, is LOST. Anyone having found it kindly return to HARKISHANDAS MOHANDAS, 30, Frere Road.

R1147

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED EFFECTS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the deceased A. M. property Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 6th September 1921 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room Apollo Street No. 16, Fort the following:—

3 stones with inscriptions foreign coins, scarf pins, locket, diamond testing machine, knife ivory measurement etc. etc.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLES AND RAJAS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A "FIAT" MOTOR CAR AND A OVERLAND TAXI CAR MODEL NO. 75.

By the order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd inst at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One Fiat Motor Car, Sedan body, richly upholstered, 6 seats, plate glass windows and screen complete in running order.

One Overland Taxi Car Model No. 75, in running order.

WEEFLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd Aug., 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full sizes Clubb's safes etc.

The property of an European:—
5 nice silver drawing room cabinet.
By the order of the party concerned:—
3 full size Chubb's safes.
2 Kitson lights with tank.
By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the following deceased:—
Re: Late Mr. J. W. Mitchell Estate—Wearing apparels, tin trunks, Linen bags, shoe, boot, felt hats, bottles, locks, etc.
Re: Mrs. Rampiyari estate—silver todays, rings, gold putti har, vaizartick, kudas, earings, brass, copper and aluminium utensils, wooden cotgadlas charpoys chair etc.
Re: estate of late Mr. Greenfield almirh, chest of drawers, book cases, tables chairs, picture frames, beds, crockery, wooden boxes, boots, clothe-baskets, meatsafe, trunks, lamps, etc. etc.
Re: Estate of late Captain F. V. Devonshire—One sword.
Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 22nd Aug. 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No.
By the order of Messrs. Falli Bros. mulls, nensukh, dhoties.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF OLD SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE AND THE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs Gregson Batley and King, Architect and Surveyors, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY 22nd Aug. 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings of Old Seamen's Institute and Church, Frere Road (opposite Princess Dock Port Trust Office).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 22nd August, 1921.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free, New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 28 Medows Street (Opp. Cortaglia) Bombay.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 900
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 3-12-0.
Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

Yet another pre-eminently captiating! Society Drama for your kind acceptance!

Messrs, K, D, and Brothers have the proud privelage to offer to their patrons a monumental Photoplay of the world Picture Series:—

"THE WASP"

(5 Reels-5000 feet)

Starring the wonderfully fuscinating

KITTY GORDON

At last she met her match. A young handsome stalwart fellow came, saw and won How?—In rather an extraordinary out of the way style! Come and See!

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY

IN AID OF
THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE
COVERNTON
Social Service League, Bombay.
Gujrati Natak Mandali
will stage
SUDHA-CHANDRA
AT
THE GAIETY THEATRE
ON
Tuesday, 23rd August, 1921, at 9-30 p. m

In the aid of the
KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION
Gandharva Natak Mandali
EKACHA PYALA
ON
Wednesday 24th August 1921
at 8-30 p. m.
in
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Bombay
Tickets available at the Company's Headquarters

THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers have the greatest pleasure in offering to their patrons of
"THE GLOBE"
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
AN "ALL INDIAN" COLOURED
COMEDY DRAMA
INDIAN
PHOTOGRAPHY DIRECTION
STORY ACTING
THE
"ENGLAND RETURNED"
A ROMANCE OF MODERN IND.
In Six Halarious Reels
Brimful of Fun, Peep Ginger and Thrills
A Real Comedy
THAT WILL MAKE PEOPLE
LAUGH AND TALK
Starring the Indian Charlie Chaplin Mr. Dhirendra Nath Gangopadhayaya
The well-known Artist, repeted "Expressionist" and the popular Caricaturist,
IN THE TITLE ROLE,
Mr, Dhirendra Nath Gangopadhayaya has devoted several years to the study of the Cinema Art and it was not till he was fully satisfied that he had obtained a mastery in the line, that he finally consented to appear on the screen,
SEE
The Ticca Gharry Arrival, love o'er the wall, the motor-collapse, the dream and the reality, the chase after a railway train, the entrapment and the awful, woeful marriage.
THE
"ENGLAND RETURNED."
Featuring the Peerless Fearless Girl
THE ONE AND ONLY REAL HEROINE IN INDIAN FILM-LAND!
MISS SUSHILA DEVY.
Her thrillsome, winsome personality, and the exhibition of her brilliant histrionic talents will create a new epoch in the Cinema world!
A Comedy in the Programme,
Fore Shows To-day at: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Mr. M. E. Pandman presents the
Bandman Comedy Company
To-night at 9 30 p. m.
The world famous play
"ROMANCE"

THE EMPIRE
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Metro super production acreening the great favorites
FRANCIS BUSHMAN
AND
BEVERLEY BAYNE
The famous "Romeo-Juliet" pair in a magnicfient photoplay of Californian mountain Life
"Their Compact"
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE EMPRESS
To-day and To-morrow at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
A MADAN PRODUCTION.
The most soul stirring and gripping tale of
BEHULA
in 7 Reels
The story of how Goddess Mansha established her worship in the land,
MANSHA PUJA
or
The worship of the Goddess of Serpents, Directed and Produced by
MONSIEUR LEGRAND
See how huge cobras play their game in this
VIVID PICTURE.
A wonderfull photoplay.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE PHOTOPLAY
You may be a King of finance but if you have no love you are only
"A BEGGAR IN PURPLE"
He was a man who lifted himself to a position of power and wealth, but the revenge that steeled his soul for gold cheated him of love. He was beggared. His gold was tinsel
SEE
"A BEGGAR IN PURPLE"
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
WHIRL O'THE WEST
Follard Comic.
Commencing Shortly
DETECTIVE NICK WINTER
Powerful Drama in 8 Reels
TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10 30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
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PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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10 ROUND CONTEST
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PADAM A. ANKELSARIA 10-7
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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
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COMPETITIONS
WELTER WEIGHT 10-7
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A

WANTED.—Competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST for Attorneys Office. Apply stating experience and salary expected. Box No. 7106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1143
A

TEMPORARY CLERKS WANTED, must be good writerss and smart at figures. Apply in person ARMY AND NAVY STORES, BOMBAY. C10595
A

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a Printing Press. Experienced need apply. Apply to Box No. 7097, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1129
A

WANTED AT ONCE—Qualified man to set out and supervise construction of foundations for structural steel buildings and bungalows up-country. Good salary to suitable man. Apply sharp to Box No. 7114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C10596
A

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Nadiad. Salary Rs. 200—50/3—250 plus Horse Allowance Rs. 30 per month. Apply, before 31st instant to the PRESIDENT, Nadiad. C 10516
A

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par. G. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City. C9330
B

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, having general experience of work in a Solicitor's firm and able to work on Oliver Machine. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating lowest salary required to Box No. 7108 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R1148
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WANTED by a firm of Chartered Accountants in Bombay, a competent SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of figure work. Good salary to an efficient man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7109 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R1149
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WANTED—A GRADUATE of an English or Indian University with Honours in Geology on Rs. 300—50/2—500/ (Osmania rupees) for Geological Survey Work in the Hyderabad (Deccan) State; 5 years' practical experience is essential. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary to Government for the Departments of Industries and Commerce, etc., Hyderabad (Deccan), before the 31st August, 1921. The selected candidate will have to serve on probation for six months. C10299
A

WANTED—(1) An experienced MANAGER, expert in weaving for a Mill in Calcutta, (2) An experienced man to manage an export and import office with good knowledge of Coal and Mill business in Calcutta, (3) An experienced man, to go to America, for business having very good legal knowledge. Salary according to qualifications. The candidates must know to talk well in Hindustani. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 7115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 1102
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WANTED—AGENTS to introduce our Swadeshi goods in different markets of India. Commission very liberal: (1) Punjab-made Nibs and Knives, superior to and cheaper than foreign-made Nibs and Knives; (2) Ab-i-Hayat, a family registered medicine for all kinds of human diseases, officially recognised in Judicial judgments to be the best medicine, price Rs. 2 per phial; (3) Awan Tonic Pills, a guaranteed medicine for nervous debility. Over 25,000 testimonials received in last 15 years. More than 200 Agents already appointed. For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER, AB-I-HAYAT PHARMACY, Pindi Baha-ud-Din (Punjab). 1123
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America, particulars apply Box No. 7045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—SITUATION by a First Class Mechanical Engineer of considerable experience in Cotton Mills works and with knowledge of electricity. Please write with terms to Box No. 7074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1090
B

WANTED—A responsible POSITION in an Indian Concern by an Young Hindu Gentleman of Good family, who has just cancelled his recommendation for King's Commission. Has worked as Dept. Manager in British Shipping Concern. And as experience of Drappan Piece Goods and Import and Export line. Please respond to Box No. 7065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1078
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—One AIRY FLAT, partly furnished with drawing, dining, kitchen and three bedrooms with baths attached, two servant's quarters, electric lights, situated at Gamdevi. For particulars apply N. V. WAGH, Sita Building, Girgaon. R1095
C

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mutation entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12.30 p.m and 1.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. R 1092
G

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 800 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL ROOM on the first or second floor, facing the road near Dhobi Talao or Princess Street. Apply Box No. 7110 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chrosicle." R1150
D

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.— One New Seven Bowl Finishing CALENDAR, 72" wide on face of Bowls. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 7103 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C10588.
G

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One MORSE FRENCH make Cylinder car in perfect condition. Apply to Box No. 7101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 1139
J A

WANTED.—3 to 5 ton MOTOR LORRY, good make and perfect running condition. Apply to Box No. 7107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1146
JA

OR SALE.—AUSTIN LANDAULETTE, latest model, 4 cylinders, 20 H.P., complete with dynamo, self-starter and other equipments. In excellent condition. Apply Box No. 7113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 1154
JA

FOR SALE.—CHARRON LANDAULETTE, 4 cylinderes, 15/20 H. P. Thoroughly overhauled, painted and farnished. In excellent condition. Apply Box No 7112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R1153
J A

FOR SALE—One SIDDLEY DEASY CAR 4-cylinder, 5-seater, electric lights, self-starting. Recently overhauled, painted. In excellent condition, perfect running order. Apply N V. WAGH, Sita Building, Girgaon. R1096
JA

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Secondhand or new MILD STEEL BARS or SHAFTING 3", 3½", 3¾in. diam. All 24 feet long for a local mill. Submit lowest offers to Box No. 7092, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C10575
K

WANTED.—350 looms from 36" to 66" New or second hand in good working order. Immediate delivery required. Apply quoting prices and makers' name to Box No. 7102 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C10587

4 SACK complete Flour Milling Machinery with Wheat Cleaning, Scouring and Washing Machines (By Messrs. Thomas Robinson) FOR SALE For particulars and prices apply to THE MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ltd., Indore. C10512
K

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Latest PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAVURS and PICTURES, (black and white—not coloured) of eminent men and women—Indians or Europeans—in public life—Politics, Society, Army, Navy, Science, Literature Sports etc. Apply to Box No. "400" Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

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M

FINANCIAL.

BIG LOANS can be granted on Bombay and Calcutta properties. Apply Box No. 7051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1053
R

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9-LBS., nett for Rs. 5 all charges included /by V. P. Parcel post—CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O.—Kulu, Punjab. R1088
T

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Calix, diamond or any hand boring drill. Apply stating price and delivery to Bombay, LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. R 1141

FOR SALE.—Big Size Rich PERSIAN CARPETS of rich colours and designs for a rich Gentleman parlour. Please apply to Box No. 7066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1077
T

FOR SALE—Bedford and Wellington Khaki Cord, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2/8 per yard. Best English Stock Post Khaki Drill, Rs. 1/8 per yard. Shirting flannel, natural wool, Rs. 1/8 per yard. CLOTHING FACTORY, SIALKOT. C10504
T

WANTED TO BUY.—CLEAN BONDAS on account of Messrs. Allen Brothers agents of Gold Mohar Mills, Ltd., and Simplex Mills, Ltd., Those who have got the stock should offer the same to the undersigned. KHIMJI VISRAM & CO., Hornby Road, BOMBAY. R1151
T

CYCLISTS get a new copy of our Price List. The Prices of Bells, Lamps, Saddles, 3 Speed Hub, Coaster Hub, Carriers, Bags etc., are such that you will like to send an order immediately to WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO. Tamarind Lane, Lane, Fort, Bombay, and East Street, Poona. R10611
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, is prepared to receive tenders for the following works.

Tender forms, specifications of work and Conditions of contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned at Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

Tenders should reach the office of the undersigned before 12 noon (S. T.) on the 29th August 1921 at which time they will be opened.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders.

	Name of Works.	Earnest money to accompany each tender.
		Rs.
1.	Cooly sheds at Colaba	150
2.	Washing places for above at Colaba	10
3.	Latrines for above at Colaba	75
4.	Rubble masonry wall at Colaba	300
5.	Washing places for cooly sheds at Marine Lines	10
6.	Latrines for cooly sheds at Marine Lines	75

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay 19th August, 1921.
YA C10598

FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF NAGAR AVELY.

(PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th September, 1921 at 2 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) a PUBLIC AUCTION, by tender, to be held for the sale of all the forest of Kelavni, Chickli, Sooranghee and Amooli in accordance with the terms and conditions given in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Official) No. 64, dated 12th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the aforesaid forests and all of different kinds, such as teakwood, kheir, sissoo, tanasse, sadra and others, available for construction and furniture purposes.

The forest of Kelavni is situated near the Daman Road Railway Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and those of Chickli, Sorranghee and Amboli, near to the Sanjan Station, and the roads are all plain.

There are altogether 278 559 trees, approximately; viz.

Kelavni	50.735
Chickli	102.629
Sooranghee	78.114
Ambholi	47.081
Total	278.559

It will be allowed to the purchasers to reduce to charcoal, wood that they may wish.

Tenderers are invited to address their tenders to the Head Revenue Department—Panjim—Goa (Director Provincial dos Servicos de Fazenda—Panjim—Goa) to the Revenue Department of Daman (Secretario de Fazenda de Damao) and to the Forest Administrator of Nagar-Avely (Administrador das Matas de Nagar-Aveli) as they may wish, by letters duly addressed and sealed with sealing-wax.

The tenders must be accompanied of a receipt of the deposit of Rs. 5,000 previously made in the "Caixa Filial do Banco Nacional Ultramarino—Pangim—Goa" or any of the Treasury Department of Goa, Daman, Diu & Nagar-Avely (Recebedorias de Fazenda de Goa, Damao, Diu Nagar-Aveli) without the overmentioned receipts of deposit the tenders will not be accepted.

The terms and conditions can also be seen by all who may wish, at the abovementioned offices at Panjim, Daman and Nagar-Aveli, on every office day, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Silvassa, dated 18th August, 1921.

(Sd.) F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA.
C10599 Forest Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 9th day of July, 1921, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by the abovenamed Company to confirm alteration of the said Company's Memorandum of Association proposed to be effected by Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 17th day of May, 1921, and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by omitting Clause 6 thereof."

and notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1921, and any person interested in the said Company whether as creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Madhavji & Co., of Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1921
(Sd.) MADHAVJI & Co.,
C10191 Solicitors for the Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY ABDULJI CHAGAN, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Kama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground (which was originally of Sanadi tenure) together with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1,256 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2840 and 3008 and New No. 2823, Old Survey Nos. 2/2148, 2/2140 and 4405 and New Survey No. 5678, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531 and 532 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412 and 414, and bounded on the East by Duncan Road, on the West by Stable Street, on the north by a gutter passage and beyond that by property of Esufally Gulamhussein and Fazal Hoosein Gulam Hussein and on the South by gutter passage and beyond that by property of Khoja Karim Ramji.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1921.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C10603

NOTICE OF SUIT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2446 of 1921

(1) KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, (2) RATANSEY HIRJI BHOJRAJ and (3) NANJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, money lenders, residing at 1st Pathan Street, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs

v.

(1) ISMAIL DOSSA, (2) HOOSEINBHAI ISMAIL DOSSA, and (3) GULAMHUSEIN ISMAIL DOSSA, all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, now unemployed residing at the Sandhurst Road outside the Fort, (4) B. N. LANG, Esqr., Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Ismail Dossa, Huseinbhai Dossa, and Gulamhusein Ismail, residing at Warden Road outside the Fort, (5) CASSUMALLY ISMAIL DOSSA, and (6) HAJI ISMAIL DOSSA, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants minors under the age of 18 years residing at the Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort, by their Guardian-ad-litem the said Ismail Dossa of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at the Sandhurst Road outside the Fort of Bombay, (7) ISMAIL DOSSA and (8) HUSEINBHAI ISMAIL DOSSA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rahimtulla Dossa of Bombay Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant now unemployed residing at the Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort, ... Defendants

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned properties were purchased by our clients at the auction sale held on the 14th August, 1921, at the instance of B. N. Lang, Esqr., Receiver of the interests of all the defendants in the said properties appointed by the consent decree passed in the above suit on the 19th July 1921.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parsel of vacant land or ground being plot No. 8 on the Nepean Sea Road Estate of Darabsha Bomanji Dubash originally of the pension and tax and the quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed, containing by admeasurement 1273 1/6 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road, within the Registration District of Bombay forming part of a large piece of land revenue under the Old No. S 573 and 104A New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4/7 139 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3326 (7) and Street Nos. 76F and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 9 on or towards the West by plot No. 7, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Pirojsha and on or towards the South by the proposed Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground being plot No. 9, on the Nepean Sea Road estate of Darabsha Bomanjee Dubash originally of the pension and tax and quite ground rent tenure but now redeemed, containing by admeasurement 1,221 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road, within the Registration District of Bombay forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. S 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4/7139 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3326 (8) and Street Nos. 76 G and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 sold to Rustomji Pirojsha Mehta, on or towards the West by Plot No. 8 on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Pirojsha and on or towards the South by the proposed Road.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1921.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
C10602 Purchasers' Attorneys.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Ans. 14 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Ibrahim Moledina, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 25th Aug. o1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, one lot shop furniture such as cupboards, show cases tables, counter, mirrors, chairs, brass stands, etc., etc. The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 5000 LBS. OF SULPHER BLACK.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Godown, opposite Lion Lithographic Press Bazar Gate Street 158 by order of the office concerned:—

About 5000 lbs. Sulpher Black.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF SPOONS, TOOTH BRUSHES AND FORKS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No 21 Medows Street on FRIDAY, the 26th August, the following:—

1,30000 Spoons (Appron.)
5,00000 Tooth Brushes.
A large quantity of Forks.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will commence at 3 p.m. punctually (S.T.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, 1921. sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Defaulting Indentor Mr. Noormahomed Haji Suleman.

1 case 50 dozen cotton Prince Suspenders.

By Order of the Bank concerned.

5 cases each 600 bundles 150 lbs. Imitation Silver thread.

6 Crates Crockery of Johnson Bros consisting of:—

2 crates each 75 dozen Flat Plates 7", 9" and 10".
1 Crate 15 dozen Coffee Pots.
3 Crates each 75 dozen Flat Plates 7", 9" and 10".

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

9 Truses about 1600 lbs. English Harry Chrome Picking bands.

By Order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shivji and Co. of Bhauji Pala Street.

2 Parcels perfume spirits; Rose, Karmy Chipre and White Rose.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Haroon and Co. of Jakaria Musjid, Chakla Street.

1 case 18 boxes 38 pieces cambrik Swiss Embroideries.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES SALCHECK CHADARS OF THE JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Agents of the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd. at their shop at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Sha Nagindas Harkishandas.

5 Bales each 150 pairs Salcheck Chadars No. 67 5½ yds. 2 3/4 lbs.
6 Bales each 200 pairs Salcheck Chadars No. 525 5 yds. 1 3/4lbs
1 Bale 200 pairs Salcheck Chadars No. 503 5 yds. 2lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th and WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of rice, bags of Hirda, bags of dall, bags of flour, bags of wheat, bundle of gunny bags, E. wooden cases, E. Iron drums, bdles of iron bars, cate of glass pans, packages of machinery, case of locks, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of P P cotton cases of luggage, iron pipes, baskets of bangles, case of brushes case of oilman stores, baga of dry chilles, bags of till seeds, bags of country drugs, bags of sweeping grain docras of cotton, bdle of jogree and cases of tea, etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Strass and Co.

332 bags loose, burnt cotton seeds.

Invoice No. 185 of 4/5/21 Ex-Warora to Wadi Bunder consignee Messrs. Strauss and Co

Also on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale of 29/6/1921. Seth Ramchand Bhopaldas.

52 bags cotton seeds.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, fall amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1921.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST, 1921.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1550-21—Kanga & Co., K V Khandawalla and Co a firm v Bulakidas Tribhuwandas and anr, Amin and D.

2445-21—Madhavji & Co, Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm v The National Spg & Wg Hosiery Mills Ltd.

L C 2002-21—Madhavji and Co., Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm v The National Spg and Wg Hosiery Mills Ltd., Ragh N & Co.

For trial of issue.

82-21—Merwanji K and Co, Seth Vithaldas Gulabdas v The Hyderabad Deccan Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co, As per J's 11-6-21.

Long Causes.

2811-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Gulam Hussein Bundeali Haji v Valli Mahomed Haji Gani, H B Chothia.

393-21—Malvi M R and Co., Khimji Khetsey and Co a firm v Jetha Hira and anr, Hiralal Th and Co.

S C 449-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Jetha Hira v Khimji Khetsey a firm, Malvi H R and Co.

2684-19—Bhai K and G, The Sholapur Spg & Wvg Co Ltd v S D Vipper and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

1305-18—N C Dalal & Co., Vithaldas Karsondas' v Shah Krishna Nagindas, Pandia & Co.

3200-19—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ibrahim v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

3240-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Shivax Cambatta v Jehangir Nusserwanji Modi, Shroff and V.

489-21—Mulji and Th, Nanalal Bhagirath a firm v Ramkuvar Heraka a firm, Motilal and D.

1673-20—Daphtary F and D, Haji Shaik Mahomed Shushtary v Simon Reuben & ors, Little and Co.

404-21—Mulji and Th, Punamchand Hakamchand and ors v Khemchand Vardichand a firm, Moti and D.

2032-21—Bhai K and G. Vasconji Sons & Co v Vadilal Purshottamdas and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

938-21—Craigie B and C, Ratilal Vrajlal and Co a firm v. Nagarsheth Sons and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Monday, 22nd August, 1921.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

3147-19—Ardeshir H D & Co., Valji Purshotam a firm v Ranchoddas Purshotam a firm, Edg G W and Co, Ferreira and V.

3241-19—Payne and Co, Damodar Haridas a firm v Nandlal Devidas a firm, Patell and Ezekiel.

2062-19—Malvi M R and Co, Shamaldas Sukhnand and ors v Madan Gopal Ramjidas a firm, Judah and S.

985-17—Smetham B and L, Hazarimal Hemaji and ors v Kashinath Moroba & ors, Mautri and Co.

2410-19—Mehta L and Co, Jamnadas Narseydas v Vithaldas Bhugvandas a firm, Mulla and M.

3169-19—Pandia and Co. Ramdas Bhoja and Co a firm v Ghasiram Surajdin a firm, Shamrao M and H.

2682-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Gowraj Fatechand a firm v Valimahomed Ludha Venkata Subbayya and China Venkata Subbayya a firm, Khambatta & Co.

51-19—Tyabji D & Co., Bhansing and Co. a firm v Ramchandra Chandulal and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

2458-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Essaji Adamji Jafferji v Tyabally Essaji, Matubhai J and M, For postponement.

3336-19—Mulla and M, Lalchand Jusoodanand and Co a firm v Naoroji Cooverji Nagpurwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3165-19—Rustomji and G, Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed v Motilal Ichhalal, Motichand and Devi.

2069-19—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Latiff Ayub Haji Jaffer and ors v Haroon Haji Jaffer, Jam R and D.

2532-19—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia & Co v Abdul Aziz and ors, Mer K and Co.

2631-19—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakisan Shambhudas a firm v Goverdhandas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

471-21—N C Dalal, Nagindas Thakordas v Shanker Pandurang Chaudhari, Mulla and M.

982-21—Mirza M and M, Abdul Rahim Ibrahimji Sondagar and Co a firm v Bhimji Narayanji, Tyabji and Co, Ardeshir S D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.
For Judgment (in Chambers).

Long Causes.

3526-19—Shamrao M & H, Manchand Walchand and Co a firm v Ratilal Mulji a firm Purnanand and Co.

3126-19—Dubash & Co, Sagarmal Ratanchand v Joharmal Shambhuji a firm Smethan B & L

3487-19—M B Chothia, Vithaldas Bhogilal a firm v Khodidas Dayabhai a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

3532-19—N C Dalal and Co., Sha Josingbhai Chunilal a firm v Anupchand Chunilal Narialwalla, Amin and D.

3237-19—Motichand and D, Jugjivandas Anandji and Co a firm v Chaturbhuj and Co a firm, G B Pandia.

656-21—Tyabji D & Co, Divan Bahadur Vallabhdas Gopaldas and ors v The All-India Industrial Syndicate Ltd, Payne and Co.

2876-20—Amin and D, Ujamchand Karamchand a firm v Lachiram Bhikachand, Daphtary F & D.

2830-19—Khandwalla and Co., Naranji Dulabhji & Co a firm v Munchubhai Hirachand and ors, Madhavji K & C, Amin and D.

2525-19—Edgelow G & W, Mirzamal Gajanand a firm v Binjiraj Joramal Butia a firm, Mulla and M.

2576-19—Edgelow G & W, Baijnath Ramchandra v Binjiraj Jorama Butia a firm Mulla and M

2594-19—Edgelow G & W, Chandulal Manilal a firm vMadhavlal Ranchodlal a firm, Shroff & V

3287-19—Ardeshir H D and Co., F Ruttonshaw & Co., a firm v Suzuki & Co a firm, Bhaishan K & G.

2964-19—Amin and D, Bhaidas Narandas Patel v Manilal Rajanchand Sha and anr, N C Dalal and Co., Purnanand and Co.

279-20—Vachha and Co., Shrinath Dwarkadas Vaindo, v Ratilal Chhaganlal Forbes & Co.

2771-19—Merwanji K & Co, A G Tricimji a firm v Gordhandas Dayabhai, Daphtary F and D.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York 17th August 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15 000
Exports to Great Britain		..
to Continent		..
Futures at New York Oct.		12.78
Futures at New York Jan.		13.22
Futures at New York Mar.		13.43
Spot Cotton at New York		12.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		12 00
Tone—Spot Cotton—		
Futures at New Orleans Oct		12 32
January		12 72
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		7 3/16
Demand Bills		3 63/65
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		59 1/4
Do Foreign		53

Liverpool 17th August 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		Bales 6,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
Sales of East Indian		..
Imports		..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot moderate demand		8 91
Sakels		16 00
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.		13 07
(As known in Liverpool at— Jan.		13 51
closing time.) Mar		13 74
Oct.		12 64
New Orleans 10 a.m.		..
Jan.		13 11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 17th August, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	8.75
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	8 85
Feb.	..
Mar.	8.93
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	..

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 17th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices.
Aug.	14/65
Sept.	14/70
Oct.	14/75
Nov	14/85
Dec.	14/85
Jan.	14/85
Feb.	14/85
Mar.	14/85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 17th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 72
September	8 71
October	8 79
November	8 78
December	8 83
January	8 84
February	8 86
March	8 92
April	8 93
May	8 95
June	8 94
July	8 94

Tone:—Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 16th August, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good		5.40
" " Fully Good		5.90
" " Fine		6.15
" " 1 Oomra, Good		6.25
" " " Fully Good		6.75
" " " Fine		7.00
M.G. Broach, Good		7.55
" " Fully Good		7.80
" " Fine		8.05
" Scinda, Good		5.28
" " " Fully Good		5.78
" " Fine		5.93

MONEY MARKET.

London, 17th August, 1921.

Rentes 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/2
" 2 months hence	38 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver: Indian and China buying Steady.

Bar Gold (per oz)	..
Interest day to day loans	..
" 7 day Market loans	..
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2

p/c. since 21st ultimo.



Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Wines, Stores, Provisions

AND

General Merchants,

FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY

BEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Rose of Egypt

Preacher's Well-Known

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE

WHEAT

London, 17th Aug., 1921.

BOZARIO SAFTA 82.40 1/2 lbs.		
Nominal		76/0
BARLETTA ROSS 49 1/2 lbs.		
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q value		71/6
KARACHI BARLEY		..
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 499 lbs C.I.F.		.. ..
do. red Karachi sellers		.. ..
Wheat afloat to UK		.. ..

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 3/4
Hongkong	197
National	89

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 17th August, 1921

Brown Java Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September Oct. sellers	—19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	—22/0
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay " " Karachi Sept, sellers	—23/0 —23/3
Tone—No demand. Dull.	

SEEDS.

London 17th Aug., 1921.

RAPESEED Europoro Rosi Bold Augus-Sept.	Sellers £21
RAPESEED Straw Bombay 416 lbs. ex-Ship August - Sept. Sellers	£20 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED Bombay 416 lbs. ex Ship August Sep. Inactive	£24
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
RAPESEED Argentine (La Plata)	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Ag., Sep., Sellers	£11 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED Afloat Paid	£22 1/4

METALS.

London, 17th Aug. 1921

English best Selected Copper	£ 69 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 68 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 102
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 22

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 3/8
Wr Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/1
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 4 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 8 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 50 3/4
Indion Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept-Oct.	12 1/2
Plantation first Latex Crepe August	8/4

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Corrsepondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 336½ and after touching Rs. 336 went up till Rs. 340 The prices then eased down again till Rs. 335 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 336. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 339. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 338 and closed at Rs. 338½.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday, and the inquiry was very moderate. About 3000 bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6) P. M.

Bombay, 2 th August 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August,	330
Fully Good Bengal, September	281
Fine Oomra's, September	338 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th August, 1921:

Cotton	4637 Bales.
Wheat	3806 Cwts.
Linseed	2804 "
Rapeseed	645 "
Gingellyseed	1282 "
Popyseed	388 "
Groundnuts	570 "
Castorseed	179 "
Rice	1031 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	3973 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	708 "
Jawar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	198 "
Bajra	354 "
Coal	2590 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 20th August 1921.

	Market Rates. 3-30 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1 2
Bank Demand	1-4 17 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	—
Fcs. Demand	315
American Dollars	404
Honkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	284
Japan	192
Singapore	169

Market—Steady.

Bombay, 20th August, 1921.

	per Maund, Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4 84 0 0
Do.	1 85 8 0
Do.	1 1/4 89 0 0
Do.	1 1/2 89 0 0
Do.	1 3/4 89 0 0
Do.	2 90 0 0
Japanese Copper Battarot.	..
Panch teka joint	24 0 0
Copper English Batts.	58 0 0
Brass-Batts.	38 8 0
Lead	46 0 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

20th August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	80	8	0
Do.	1	80	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	80	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	80	8	0
Do	1 3/4	85	0	0
Do.	2	85	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

5 30 p.m. 20th August, 1921 Bazaar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	82	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpere 70 30	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bansia	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	87	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	80	0	0
Teelseed, Black	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	16	0	0
Groundnuts	85	0	0
Mowraced	8	8	0
Bar'y	53	0	0
Castorseed	55	0	0
Wrar Cotton Seeds			
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Aug, Sept.	11	5	0
Linseed Sept.	16	11	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

BULLION

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-5-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 29-5-0
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 29-3-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 94-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 94-6-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 94-8-0

EXCHANGE

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 7/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 15/16.
Tone of Exchange Uncertain
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Fros. 320.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 345.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. 335.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 193.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 400
London Gold ready s. 112-6.
London silver ready d. 38-10
London silver forward d. 38-2.
Tone of silver. Quiet steady.
American cross rate on London $3.66 per £
French cross rate on London Frcs. 47.40 per £
Italian cross rate on London 85.0 per £
Swiss cross rate on London 21.60 per £
Belgium cross rate on London 48.30 per £
German cross rate on London Marks. 307 per £

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60/4.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/10
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/6.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1974 Rs. 65
8 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1930 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 45 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 65.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.

SHARES.

Market opened weak, but after several fluctuations closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance Cotton 110. Apollo 110, By. Cotton 1405. By. Dying 1925, Bradbury 1250, Century 1165, Cent. India 4770, Colaba Land 2980, Edw. Sassoon 650 x.d., Fazulbhoy 1680, Finlay 1315 x.d., Kastoor chand 1700, Kohinoor 3705, Madhoji 3650 Mathuradas 1200, M. Petit 5200, Morarji 7300, New Great 1117/8, Pabani 1085 Pearls 14278 Simplex 1075, Shapurji 485, Standard 2760 x.d., Swan 1330 x.d., Swadeshi 5165, Tata Mill 1680, and Vishnu Cotton 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 840, B. Burma 560 x.d., B. Burma N. I. 160 x.d., B. Steam 330, B. Flour 1650, Bundi cement 49, Ind. Cement 420, Katni Ord 395, Katni Defd 1450, New India Insur 26/8, 26/8, Tata Iron Ord 112/8, Tata Iron Defd Tata Iron Ord 112/8, Tata Iron Defd Defd 580, Tata Oil 132/8, and Scindia steam 12/4.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 19th August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29,664
Temperature of Air	deg.	79 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 8
Dew Point		75 7
Relative humidity of Air		0 876
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		9:2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		82 7
Minimum do do		76 2
General direction of Wind	W,	
From Midnight to Midnight Movement of Wind do.	miles	237
Fall of Rain	inches	0 55
Total fall during month	"	8·99
do. year	"	71 45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th		0 04

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Stil
		h. m.	ft. in.
Friday.	26th Aug	m3 58	25 3
		3 44a	25 5

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Friday.	26th Aug.	m 9 41	20 4
		10 18a	17 10

POLL FOR LIQUOR AT NAGPUR.

From the statement showing the result of the foll for liquor taken by the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee along with the Municipal Elections that took place at Nagpur in this month, sent to us by Mr. R. J. Gokhale, Secretary Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, it seems that out of a total number of electors present at the Municipal polling station which was 2676; 2343 recorded at the poll for liquor out of which only 5 voted in favour of liquor.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotations Div. Nett to %p.a. buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug. 13%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug. 17%	296
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July 14%	80
Imperial	500	Jan-July 16%	1,320
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do 14%	134
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct. 9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	" 14%	37xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	" 7%	45
Tata. Rs. 225	75	" As. 12%	27-8
Union. 7½	80	" Rs.	5
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered £5	£ 8	April-Oct. 12%	£2 14
Eastern £5	£ 10	" 7%	Rs. 67
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	" 22½	£ 25
Mercantel A $ 123	£ 25	June-Dec. 16%	25½
Mercantel B £121	£ 25	" 16%	25½
Mercantel C £5	£10/4	" 16%	70
National, $ 133	£8	" £20%	87

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	37	500
Fort	475	Nov.	350	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	305
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	"	13%	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guserat	100	June-Jan	5%	73/8
Hoshanpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khuina Bhagirghat	100	"	4%	100
Larkhana	100		4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh	100		5%	70xd
Pachora Jaunor	100	Jan-July	4%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May Nov.	4%	61
Shalkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light	100	"	5%	60

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100		10%	100
Andra Valley O.	1,000		4%	35xd
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		7%	70
B. E. S. & T. Coy. P. Rs.50			7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O. Rs. 56			Rs. 6	153-8/4
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	5%	109
Surat Elect.	100		..	4.pm
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	1,040
" " P.	1,000	Jan	35	870
Telephone	50		2	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,500
Alliance Cotton	100		..	6.5
Apollo	50		..	110
Asar Virji 75	100		.. 30	140
Bihwani	100	Dec. 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500		35	1.45
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,025
Bombay Industrials	100		..	1 5
Bradbury Mills	250		35	1,250
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1.15
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,770
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700		250	2,980
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,000
Crescent	100	"	60	745
Currimbhoy	250	"	190	2,080
David	250		140	1.7-8
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	259	1,680
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10		As. 2	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	65 xd
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	24
Emperor Edward	100	"	100	1,500
Fazulbhoy	200		200	1,680
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	140	1,315xd
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,600
Globe	100		30	220
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100		50	1270
Hindustan	1,000		150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100		10	124
Indian Manufacturing	1,000		150	2,155
Maiwa	100	April-Oct.	50	1,210
Imadad Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	560
Jivraj Bale	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,700
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	4,500
Khatao	25		35	350
Kohinoor	500	"	375	3,700
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100		25	415
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,660
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,300
Mathuradas Mills	500		100	1,200
Mayer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	3 xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		250	7,300
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern	200		60	1.12-8
Pabaney	250		100	1,090
Pearl	250		100	1,425
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,370 xd
Planet Mill	100	"	5	300
Premier Mills	100	"	..	255
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	..	380
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	100
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000		1,000	17,000
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,070
Str S. Broacha Mills	100	July	30	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,130
Swan O.	250	Oct.	100	1,822 xd
Tata O.	500		15	1,670
Tata P.	500		5½	556
Union Mill	250		6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	800		200	2,100
Vishnu Cotton P.	500		7½	508
Eastern India	1,000		12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	50		100	85 4
Back Bay Bath	50		6	46
Badam Pile	70		6	100
Balapur Sugar Co.,	100		..	3 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corpora tion	125		Rs. 20	580 x d
Burma Corporation New issue 50	225		6	160 x d
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,650
Bombay Ice Manufy O.	250		2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation. P.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	330
Bombay Uganda 50	100	Oct.	6%	108
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 75	100		81%	par
British Burmah Petro leum	100	July	20%	78
Ceylon O.	5	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15
Eastern Chemical D.	15		10%	16
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	500		NIL.	35
Gobhai Karanja 50	100		40%	38½
George Gahagan & Co.	100		Rs. 1	60
Indian Cotton Oil O. 100 P. 200	235	Dec-July.	7%	75xom
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	7%	210xom
Lewis's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	15	230
Lyall	200	July	60%	125
Nicholas	100	July	20	147½
Marsland Price Ord	100		18	100
Marsland Price P.	100		4%	90
Mckenzies	100		7½	68
New India Insurance	25		80%	586
New Union Flour Mills	100		..	27
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance	50		85	150
Phillips	50	May	200	370
Port Canning	1,000	July	10%	40
Scindhia Steam 36	75	Sept.	55	680
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100		Nil.	12-8
Stewart Jack O.	15	Mar. Aug.	35%	150
Tata Iron and Steel D.	50	Sept.	12	pay
Tata Iron. Ord.-(Nil)	75		61	112/8
" " Def. (..)	400		..	105
Tata Iron Prof. (End)	100		..	580
Tata Oil Mills	250		..	35
Thacker	50	June	1 00%	132-8
Western India Chemical Co.,	50		..	334
D—Cum Div.			N—Nominal.	
B—Buy.			E—Ex. Div.	

Rao Bahadur Major Ram Prasad Dube, formerly Chief Minister, Indore State, has been granted special permission by the Judges to practice in the Allahabad High Court.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.

S S Velle de Paris, Guyomar, Durban.
S S Homefield, Warden, Calcutta.
S S Chybassa, Gullivan, Samarang.
S S Lahsa, Woollat, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.

S S Arao, Hainsby, Mahomerah.
S S Kenkun Maru No. 5 Nakumura, Singapore.
S S Nizam, Park, Angerhead for order.
S S Nuddea, Baswell, Khosichang (Siam)

August 21.

S S Circassia, Romes, Karachi etc.
SS Inveric, Fullager, Sabang.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday.

Steamer Elysia, Cathness, Hamburg.
Steamer Havildar, Crebbin, Angerhead for order.
Steamer Dalemeod, Pye, Haiphong (China)

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Africa (to arrive) for Trieste

S S Ville de Paris 3,265 tons Captain Guyomar arrived in harbour o nSaturday from Durbar with a cargo of coal.

S S Homeheld 3,225 tons, Captain Warden arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Chybassa :—The B. I S N Company's steamer Chybassa 3,991 tons Captain Gullivan arrived in harbour on Saturday from Samarang with a cargo of sugar.

S S Lhasa :—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 958 tons Captain Woollat arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo, mail and passengers.

S S Arao :—The steamer Arao, 2,071 tons, Captain Hainsby sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah with ballast.

S S Kenkun Maru No. 5 :—The Japan Line steamer Kenkun Maru 1,778 tons, Captain Nakumura sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Singapore with a general cargo.

S S Nizam :—The steamer Nizam, 3,333 tons Captain Park sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Angerhead for order with ballast.

S S Nuddea :—The steamer Nuddea 4,956 tons Captain Baswell sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Khosichang (Siam) with ballast.

S S Circassia :—W & A Graham Company's steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons. Captain Romes sailed on Sunday from Bombay harbour for Karachi etc. with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

August 20

S S Devanha for London—3 bales goat skin O Gazi and Co; 120 cwt cotton seed Forbes F Campbell; 35 cwts gum myrrah A Abdulla and Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—161 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 102 cwt condiment Merwanjee Poonajajee; 38 bales wool Forbes F Campbell and Co; 21 bales wool D Kundanmal and Co; 43 bales wool J Kerra and Co; 31 bales wool M Omersey; 39 bales wool H S J Mahamed.

S S Africa for Venice—375 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkert Bros; 4000 cwt linseed Volkert Bros.

S S Africa for Trieste—825 bales cotton H Kayane and Co; 1520 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Elysia for Hamburg—15 bales cotton N V Dossa and Co.

S S Totami Maru for Shanghai—300 bales cotton Nissin C Trading Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe—1500 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co; 250 bales cotton D Tata and Co; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka—250 bales cotton Yuasa C Trading Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe—250 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.,; 700 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales cotton Killachand Devchand; 200 bales cotton Osaka M Kaisha; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros

S S Indus Maru for Osaka—251 bales cotton Yusa C Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

August 20

S S Sicilia from London, Agents Nackennen Mackenzie—50 bales farina; 1 box jewellery; 40 rolls lead; 490 kegs white lead; 25 cases provision; 5 cases benup; 5 cases becon; 1580 kegs paint; 7 cases paint; 20 drums L seedoil; 25 bottles quicksilver; 150 cases asparagns; 275 cases vermouth; 15 cases wine; 250 bags almond; 2 boxes specie; 1 box pearls; 160 bales pyrather roots; 244 bats silver; 1 box gold coin, 1 box dollers; 227 bags gum arabic; 24 juttas moong; 160 bundles moong. Sleanshinco. 550 bags sugar, 105 cases gem bis Sleamshinco.—550 sugar; 105 cases gem biscuits, 101 chests black tea; 225 chests tea; 100 bags betanut.

S S Kaduna from Netal Agents W & A Graham & Co—6064 tons coal.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations	Actual fall on the morning of 20-8-21.	Total fall since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 20th 1919.	1920.
			In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	0	37 71	49 52	94 33
Fort (St. Gs. Hos.)			58 76	39 13
Esplanade (Gen. Hospital)			56 38	38 21
Cyculla (V. P. Hos.)			60 93	38 63
Ramp & Co. (C. Hill)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th August, 1921, giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.88in and Delhi 0.15in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south of the division and are clear in the north. Humidity is in excess at Multan. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi and Multan but above it at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Mainpuri reports 2.80in and Cawnpore 1.20in. Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi but heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperature is lower than usual except at Jhansi where it is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Kotah and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in south Gujarat, Surat and Ahmedabad reporting 0.11in and 0.24in respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the northwest of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere Day temperature is higher than usual at Chanda.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain; Bombay has had 0.37in., Ratnagiri 2.80in., Murmugao 0.65in and Karwar 2.87in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ratnagiri day temperature is lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.37in of rain and Poona a light fall of 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at Belgaum but slightly above it at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active on the west coast and in the United Provinces. The break in the rains continues generally over the rest of the reporting area. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, the Konkan and south Gujarat and local rain in the United Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan with a few falls in the north Bombay Deccan, the southeast and the southwest Punjab and on the north Coromandel coast. Mangalore reports a heavy fall of 4.25in., other falls exceeding one inch in amount being 2.87in at Karwar, 2.80in at Ratnagiri, 1.37in. at Belgaum, 1.20in at Cawnpore and 2.80in at Mainpuri. Day temperature is lower than usual over the greater part of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in east Hyderabad, the United Provinces and the south Punjab with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, east Rajputana and on the north Coromandel coast. Some increase of rain is probable in the southeast Punjab and on the north Madras coast and in east Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th August 1921.

The shallow depression over Bihar yesterday has moved into the United Provinces where some heavy rain has fallen. The break persists in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, the North-West Frontier Province central India, the west of the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in central Punjab Kashmir, northeast Baluchistan, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are :—Mergui three inches; Victoria Point, Tavoy, Moulmein, Bassein two; Kyaukpyo, Lash

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Telephone Message

John—Hallo!
Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced
J.—Yes.
H.—Is your kit all right?
J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.
H.—Have you tried DODHY & SONS? Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.
J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also?
H.—Yes. They do, and do it VERY NICELY, and their CHARGES ARE MODERATE. I had my bat repaired from them.

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POONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

QUARRYMAN WINS THE BIG EVENT.

A very interesting card of eight events was served up on Saturday. The weather was at its best but the attendance was not up to the average of even an Extra Meeting. Backers of favourites were hopelessly out, for with the exception of the price paid on the Quarryman—Caraway combination the dividends were all on the high side. The opening race saw two big favourites in Honest Beauty and Huntsman go down though the former ran 2nd. In this race Huntsman was considered a real good thing by the knowing ones and on form certainly should never have been out of the first three. The animal looked a picture of fitness and I believe I personally should have made a better show than Townsend did. A strange circumstance attending Huntsman's failure was that his stable companion Balloon won the race.

The C. B. race saw an even money favourite in Steel Blue go down to Sugar Cane and give Mr. Vernon second win this season. Over a mile I reckon Sugar Cane is quite as good as either Maiden Palm or Steel Blue at level weights as none of this class appear to be stayers. The third event over 1½ miles was followed with great interest as also the 2nd Division of the same race as the start was opposite the grand stand.

The starter was very much in evidence and gave everybody within a couple of hundred yarods of him an exhibition of what was apparently real horsey language. Perhaps it may be necessary for him to stir the "Gees" with something more than polite English but when little boys and ladies are within earshot he might hold himself in check. The Steeple chase provided a very close fight between Cou't Hannibal and Truncheon and was anybodys race even after they had taken the last fence. Heir-at-Law. Townsend up let down a very following in the 2nd Division of the Lansdowne Plate.—

H. E. Lord Willingdon's Way of an Eagle was really unfortunate in not winning for he got none too good a passage over the last bit. He should win next time out with a little more luck. Millmount seemed to run in Spasms in this race, but when he did mage a move from the distance he was going extremely well. Hotelle appears to be tired of racing and substance and White Sikmon seem to be unfitted for the game. The big event of the day saw Quarryman at his best.

He made every post a winning post and won with plenty to spare. Had Lambert ridden Liberty with more judgment then he did, this mare would have made Quarryman go a lot faster than he did. At the distance Liberty was about seventh with little chance of getting through but when an opening presented itself she was moving some. A good thing next time out. The Sprint race of the day for 2nd Division horses saw Owen Roe make hacks of real good ones and fit in Dayspring, Fussy, Arclight Belle Syme and Stellite and is sure to make good even in the 1st Division. In the last race of the day almost every horse in the race had a fair following but when it came to racing Tipperary had his field cold more than a hundred yards from home and won a lot more easily than the official verdict of ½ a length.

Details:—

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Distance Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Malik's BALLOON 8-3 Mitchell .....
Messrs. H. Ebramjee and P. Sursingh's HONEST BEAUTY 7-6 car. 7-10 Morris
Mr. T. Harrison's INVESTOR Lambert .....
Mr. S. N. Mahomed and A. M. Shamlan's Karikata 9-5 J. R. Flynn .....

Also Ran:—Silver Streak 9-8 Shahzada 9-2 Chieftain 8-13, Portcullis 8-11 Rose Hill 8-10 Dunbar 8-10 Tiger 8/5 Yadhgar 8-3, Glencoe 8-1 Desert Flower 8-0, Anxious 8-0 Triumph 7/13, Huntsman 7/10 Ayr Laddie 7/8.

The Race:—Desert Flower was away badly. Silver Streak broke off first followed by Yadghar with Investor and Chieftain prominent. After 2 furlongs Silver Streak died away and Yadghar and Investor led them to the bend. Here the field closed on them and Honest beauty and Balloon moved up. At the distance Honest Beauty had passed his field and looked a winner when Mitchell with a well timed run came up and won fairly easily by 3/4 length 1½, 2 lengths.

1st Tote paid Rs 249-8 for win and Rs. 52 Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 208 for places.
2nd Tote paid Rs 98 for win and Rs. 30 Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 60/8 for places.
Time.—1 min 38 3/5secs.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Distance Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Country-breds.

Mr. Vernon's SUGAR CANE 9-1 Lambert ...
Mr. Heath's STEEL BLUE 10-0 Donnelly ...
Mr. S Bashar Ali's BLACK FRIAR 7-12 Morris .....
Mr A Hoyt's Discarded 9/8 W. Huxley .....

Also Ran:—Mary Brown 9/8 Mountain Apple 8/5 Better Luck 8/4 Black Stone 8/3 Cpidon 8/0 Cobble 7/13 Belgraven 7/6.

The Race:—Cuidon was slow in getting away after a short sharp shower of rain Belgraven took up the running followed by Better Luck Sugar Cane leading the others. Coming to the bend Cuidon was with the first mentioned pair with Steel Blue and Sugar Cane closing up. As they turned the bend the leaders faded away and gave place to Steel Blue and Sugar Cane followed by the others in a bunch. At the distance Steel Blue was a beaten horse, Sugar Cane winning fairly easily by 3/4 length 2 length head.

1st Tote paid Rs. 78 for win and Rs. 19, 13/8 and Rs. 13 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 36 for win and Rs 11, Rs 7 and Rs 7 for places.

Time,—1 min 46 4/5secs

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles (Div I)

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's RAMADAN 9-3 Riley .....
Mrs. M. C. Patel's MY PATSEY 7-7 Harrison .....
Mr. T M Thaddeus' MAMETZ 9-8 Barden ...
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice 9-2 W. Huxley .....

Also Ran:—Archer 9/6 Spearwood 9/0 Beggar Prince 8/10 Japanese Pine 8/6 Gunda 8/2 Kaloolah 7/11 Sage 7/3 Tasty 7/0 and Charles William 6/10.

The Race:—Spearwood and Kaloolah were left and took no part in the race. The other got away well together with Beggar Prince and Ramadan slightly in front from Tasty, Mametz and Japanese Pine with My Patsey a bad last. Half way round the position of the leaders was the same except that Mametz was eased and Gunda took his place. Coming to the bend the field closed up to the leaders. when Gipsy's Advice made a forward move with My Patsey coming up very fast on the rails. From the bend five of them Ramadan, Gipsy's Advice, Japanese Pine, Mametz and My Patsey made a fine race of it. Ramadan just lasting out to win by 1/2 length, 3/4, 2 lengths.

1st Tote paid Rs. 112-8 for win and Rs 50-8 Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 55 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 85-8 for win and Rs. 26 Rs. 17 and Rs. 24 for places

Time:—2mins. 41 secs.

THE CHELTENHAM STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 2½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Horses bona fide and unconditionally the property of Officers in H. M.'s Navy, Army, or Royal Air Force on Full Pay. W. A. and C. raised 3st. Riders.—Those qualified to enter. Penalties.—A Winner of a Steeplechase, value Rs. 2,500, 10lbs, extra; of one value Rs. 1,500, 7lbs. extra. Allowance.—Horses that have never won Flat Race, Hurdle Race or Steeplechase under any recognised rules, allowed 10lbs. Riders who have not ridden more than 10 Winners under any recognised rules of racing, allowed 7lbs

Capt. P. J. Noonan's COUNT HANNIBAL 11-7 Capt. Misa .....
Major J. H. McCudden's TRUNCHEON 12-3 Owner .....
Lt.-Col. Moore's DAROJI II 12-3 Owner ...
Col.-Commandant A. J. Poole's Traveller 12-10 Major Warden .....

Also Ran:—Trezidella, Susie Elhan Valley, Flying Fox, and Red Turk.

The Race:—Trezidella and Traveller jumped out together followed by Daroji, Truncheon and Count Hannibal. At the first jump Truncheon pecked badly and went right back. At the Mile post Red Turk ran out and and disledged his owner. Rounding the bend Traveller, Count Hannibal and Trezidella were in close company and they took the water in capital style, a gap of sight lengths separating them from Truncheon who was just ahead of Daroji. The second time round at the Mile Truncheon had moved up to a good third Traveller falling back. Count Hannibal in the lead. A couple of furlongs later Trezidella led but soon after was a beaten horse and refusing the next jump propped his rider off. This left Truncheon and Count Hannibal to fight out good finish and although the latter swerved badly at last fence he was able to shake off the others challenge. Won by 2½ lengths 10 lengths. Distance.

1st Tote paid Rs. 103 for win and Rs. 20 Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 59 for win and Rs. 17 Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 7/8 for places.

Time.—5 mins. 18¼.

LANSDOWN PLATE. (Div. II. Distance 1½ Miles.

Mrs. P. Victor's ELPHENE 6-10 Japheth ...
H. E. Lord Willingdon's WAY OF AN EAGLE 7-5 Bullock .....
Mr. Heath's MARCODIA 9-8 Donnelly .....
Mr. Frank's Millmount 9-2 Morris .....

Also Ran:—Festivity 9/1, Heir-at-Law 8/10 Matchlock 8/8, Flotelle 8/6 Belstead 8/4, King's Own 7/13 Magical Mike 7/8. White Simon 7-4 Substance6/13.

The Race:—Festivity did not get away well. As the tapes went up Millmount first led for a furlong. Elphene then took it up with Substance with Flotelle third, White Simon last. Llotelle fell away half way round and Magical Mike joined the leading pair. They cracked on the pace till the bend when Marcodia and Festivity came up. Coming into the straight Magical Mike die away and soon after Festivity also fell back leaving Elphene and Marcodia in front. Close to home Way of An Eagle came with great late rush and just failed by a head head, 2 lengths.

1st Tote paid Rs. 391-8 for win and Rs. 92-8 Rs. 77 and Rs. 30-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 126 for win and Rs. 32/8 Rs. 30/8 and Rs. 16 for places.

Time:—2 mins 39 2/5secs.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the and 2nd Division.

Mr. R. R. S.'s QUARRYMAN 9-0 McPherson
Mr. R. R. S.'s CARAWAY 7-8 Townsend ....
Mr. Vernon's LIBERTY 7-8 Lambert 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Goldgainer 8-8 Barnett

Also Ran:—Western Wave 9/4 Verge 7/10, Nautbuzweel 8-8 Dorania 8-1 Carborundum 8/1 Camberley 8/1 Vallance 7/10 Black Walnut 7/1.

The Race:—Quarryman was the first out with his stable companion and heading the bunch prominent amongst which were Liberty, Goldgainer and Vallance. At the bend the order was still the same except that Liberty fell back a trifle. When they entered the straight Mr. R. R. S's pair were in front with Goldgainer making an effort to pass it with them. From the distance Liberty managed to get an opening from the bunch and coming very fast saved his place money. Vallance was played out from the distance. Won by 1/2 length 3/4, 3/4 length.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 36 for win and Rs. 47-8 Rs. 21 and Rs, 24-8 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 19-8 for win and Rs. 21 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Time:—1min. 15secs.

THE YERROWDA PLATE Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500 and third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's OWEN ROE 9-4 J. Flynn .....
Mrs. J. K Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME 8-2 Aldridge .....
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS 8-13 McPherson .....
H. E. Sir G. Lloyd's Fussy 8-5 Northmore 4

Also Ran: Dayspring 12, Troston 8-9 Arclight Murmansk 8-2. Pourboire 7-3, Night Bomber 7-13, Lover True 7/11 Cymar 7/4, Stellite 7-9, Larry Quin 4

Murmansk 8-2, Pourboire 7-3, Night Bomber 7-13, Lover True 7/11, Cymar 7/9, Stellite 7-9,

The Race:—Owen Roe was the first to show out with Crushed Glass. Nearing the bend Belle Syme came along and from here tried to get on terms with Owen Roe who won very easily. Beyond the first three the others, seemed to be passengers all through the race. Won by 1¼, 1¼, 1 length.

1st Tote paid Rs. 129/8 for win and Rs. 52/8 Rs. 45/8 and Rs. 65/8 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 102/8 for win and Rs. 26 Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 29/8 for places.

Time:—1min 2 2/5secs.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY 8-7 Morris 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' WAABIL 8-1 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's HAKUM 7-12 J. Flynn 3
Mr. Heath's Dilawar 8-5 Donnelly .....

Also Ran:—Dartmoor 10/0, Anaiza 9/6 Cessation 9/0, Union Jack 8/9, Ferry Boat 8/8, Kitchener 7/6 Royal Court 7/6 Yadghar 7/5 and Domineer 7/0.

The Race:—They went off together and raced in a bunch for a little while. Hakum went to the front at the mile post with Anaiza, Waabil, Union Jack, Ferry Boat and Dilawar in a line behind, Domineer last. This order was maintained till the bend. As they turned into the straight Hakum was still leading with Waabil when at the distance Morris came through on the rails and won fairly easily in the run home by ¾ length ½ length head.

1st Tote paid Rs. 65-8 for win and Rs. 23-8 Rs. 79 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 42 for win and Rs. 12-8 Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Time:—2mins, 25 secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MONSOON MEETING: FIRST DAY

DELHOUSIE HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1¾ Mile over 9 Flights.

MARBLE ROCK 1
BISHOPS SUTTON 2
SILVER LINING 3

RUSSEL PLATE. Div. ... nce about 6 Fur.

SALOON .....
PICK OF THE BUNCH ...
GOLDEN STREAM ...
SOUTH DOWN PLAT... — Distance about 1 Mile.

DESPICABLE 1
SANS MERCI 2
LU LAD 3

MERCANTILE PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Fur.

TRACEABLE 1
GOLDEN SQUARE 2
ROYAL SIGN 3

FORT WILLIAM PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Fur.

JAUNT 1
RADIUS 2
PEACE CELEBRATION 3

RUSSELL PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Main's STAPLES 8/13 O'Brien .....
Mr. Jack's HILDA A, 8/9 Pullin 2
Mr Lander's LITTLE TAG 9/0 Sleigh .....
Mr Taylor's GLENART, 8/1 Grace .....

SOUTHDOWN PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 1 mile 8 furlongs

Mr Tichborne's CAFE CLEAR 8/13 Meekings 1
Mr Fordyce Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE 8/11 Bless 2
Mr Thomas' SILVER GIFT 9/5 Pullin ... 3
Mr Gujadhur's MAHARANI 8/7 Jankeesingh 4

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA [2-1.

The first semi-final of the Rovers Football Tournament was played on Saturday when the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders met the Bombay Gymkhana, and the very large gathering present witnessed one of the best, if not the best, games of football of the season. A cracking pace was set from start to finish, and there was not one dull moment throughout the game. The way the Argylls went off at the start it looked as if the game was going to be one-sided, but once the Gymkhana settled down the game took a different turn and play was carried up and down the field at a hot pace, neither side at any time having much of an advantage. The Argylls played up well to a man, and their combination was of the best. They, however, again adopted too much of the dribbling tactics. The forwards gave quite a good account of themselves, but would have been more effective if they had bustled more. The defence was very sound the two back particularly putting in a lot of work. The Gymkhana gave as good a display. Perry was quite safe at goal, and time and again extricated his side from a difficult position. E. Bradley was fair at back but his partner, Wills, was very poor. The halves were splendid, Fox and Bourne being regular gluttons to work. The forwards were good without being excellent, but Etherington and Thow were at times inclined to be selfish.

On the start the Highlanders at once broke away, and before the game was many minutes old they had pierced the Gymkhana defence, Pte. Brown finding the net with a fine shot. After this some even play resulted, and then the Gymkhana began to assert themselves. Try as they would, however, they could not penetrate the Argylls defence. The soldiers eventually cleared and taking play to the other side Pte. Brown tried a shot at goal but it went wide off the mark. Even play again resulted with neither side having much of an advantage. Then the Gymkhana began to press and Ritchie saved his side from a dangerous situation. The Gymkhana still continued to attack, when they were awarded a penalty kick, which P. Bradley failed to convert. Half time arrived soon after, and the Argylls changed over with a goal to the good.

On play resuming the Gymkhana got a move on at once and Gillespie sent in a shot which went wide. The Argylls retaliated, and Drummond put in a shot, but Perry stopped it from entering the net. Perry again came to the rescue of his side by saving three or four shots at goal.

Eventually the Gymkhana cleared and took play to the soldiers half. Here Morren sent in a nice pass to P. Bradley and the latter netted the ball. thus equalising. The Gymkhana continued to press and were awarded two corners in succession but nothing resulted of them. Once more the Highlanders got going, but they failed to get behind Fox and Bourne, who repeatedly checked rushes. Next the Gymkhana attacked and Thow was given a splendid opportunity of scoring but hesitated and was lost, Sergt. Brown clearing. The play that followed was of a most exciting nature as time was drawing nigh. Both sides made herculean efforts to get the deciding goal. Neither side, however, succeeded and extra ten minutes away had to be given.

No sooner the ball was kicked off for extra time the Argylls broke away and gave the Gymkhana defence a busy time. Perry, in particular, had a lot to do, but he did it well. He, however, failed to stop a biffing shot from the extreme left by Pte Brown, which gave the Highlanders the lead once more. The rest of the play was of an even nature, both goals being visited in turn. There were, however no further goals scored, and the Argylls left the field victors of a hard fought game by two goals to one. The teams:

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders:—Goal: Dryburgh; Backs: Ritchie and Sergt Brown: Halves: Counter, Gibson and McAllister, Forwards: Drummond Bannon McClellan, Mackintosh and Pte. Brown.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goad: Perry; Backs: Wills and E. Bradley; Halves, Bourne, Morley Fox and Ireland; Forwards: Gillespie, Etherington, Thow, P. Bradley and Morren.

Referee: Lieut. Tarbottom.

TO-MORROW'S GAME;

R. A. and R. A. M. C. vs. K. S. L. I

THE SPRINTING COMPETITION.

The Semi-final heat in the Sprinting Competition between Y. M. C. A. and the R. A. R. A M. C. was run off yesterday, and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 12 points to three. The competitors finished in the following order:—

1. Ford (Y.M.C.A.) 12 4/5secs.
2. Lynn (Y. M C A.)
3. Hierlehey (Y M. C A)
4. Worsley (R. A. and R A M.C.)
5. Grant (R. A. and R A M.C.)
6. Fagan (R A and R A M C.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST

JAPAN BEAT INDIA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20, 2-10 a.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 20.

New York.—In the Doubles of the Davis Cup Contest between India and Japan, Kumagae and Shimidzu defeated Fyzee and Deane 6/1, 6/1, 2/6, 2/6, 6/0. India has thus been eliminated from the Davis Cup.

LATER.

New York.—Except in the first set, when Sleem's great placing enabled him to work the Japanese out of position, the match was easy for Kumagae. Sleem's service was soft and Kumagae returned deliveries to where the recovery was impossible.

New York.—In the Davis Cup singles Fyzee played hard in the first set, but Shimidzu managed to baffle the Indian with twist shots and pull him out of position. Fyzee, however, played Shimidzu to a standstill in the third set, but it was an accumulation of shots into the net and out of the court which finally gave Shimidzu the set.

New York.—In the Singles of the Davis Cup contest, Kumagae beat Fyzee 3/6, 6/3, 6/3, 9/7.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 20.

Hampshire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 32 runs.

Kent beat Warwick by an innings and 26 runs.

Lancashire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 32 runs.

Sussex beat Gloucestershire by 137 runs.

Somerset drew with Middlesex, but were leading on the first innings.

Notts drew with Essex, but were leading on the first innings.

Middlesex's failure against Somerset places Surrey at the head of the table by a lead of one per cent, with Middlesex and Yorkshire following.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Madras Government have sanctioned three additional appointments of Sanitary Commissioner, to be styled Assistant Directors of Public Health, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,000. (A. P.)

Mr. George Findlay Shirras, Captain Ellis Sassoon and Mr. J. N. Neville have arrived at Government House.

His Excellency gave a Garden Party to the Sardars in the Deccan at Government House, Ganeshkhind on the 19th August.

POONA RACING SEASON
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
By THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY
IN THE SMALL JUMPING SCHOOL RACE COURSE, POONA.
ON SATURDAY, MORNING AUGUST, 27TH COMMENCING AT 9 A.M.

The following. Horses in Training, Country Bred Stock, Brood Mares, etc.

THE following the property of the Willingdon Stud, Sirur.

I. VICTRIX. 4 years, a Bay Filly by B. E. E. VENETIAN by ISINGLASS, out of Bay English Mare Martha II by MARTIN by COMMON, Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY and LEGER of 1921, Now in Training and fit to run. Can be seen at Mr. George Bell's, Wanowrie, Poona.

II. MARGOT. Three years, a Brown Filly by Bay English Entire Jove by YOUR MAJESTY by PERSIMMON out of MARTHA II by MARTIN by COMMON. Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY and LEGER 1922.

III. CHIC. Three years, a Chestnut Filly, by ARTHUR B. brother in Blood to IRISH ELEGANCE out of LOLA, a good performer in India and Australia by PROJECTILE by Chester Engaged in the poona Country Bred Derby and Leger 1922.

IV. THE KNUT. Two years, a Bay colt by Arthur B. out of Bay English Mare Matchless by MATCH MAKER. Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY AND LEGER, 1922.

V. MONTE. Two years, Chestnut Colt by Arthur B. out of Lola by PROJECTILE, Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY AND LEGER 1922.

VI. BOHEMIAN. 2 years, a Bay Colt by ARTHUR B. out of Bay English Mare PASTEL by ORVIETO out of Gold PASTE, Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY AND LEGER 1922.

The above are the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD and are sold with their engagements.

The two year olds have all be handled and the three year olds broken to saddle.

The following are being sold to dissolve partnership.

VII. ADALVIS. 3 years Chestnut filly by TREDENNIS OUT of AVALANCHE by BUNBURY.

This mare was imported from England in November last year and is thoroughly acclimitised and in slow work.

VIII. CREOLE. 9 years Bay English Mare by FLOR DE CUBA out of SATIATE by SATIETY. She is the dame of CRIADILLO and is covered by ARTHUR B. and has pased her tests.

IX. DUCHESS. Brown English Mare by ULPIAN out of YANKEE DUCHESS Covered by ARTHUR B. Last service 8th April, 1921.

X. PASTEL. Bay English Mare, Dam of ARTIST MODEL and BOHEMIAN by ORVIETO out of GOLD PASTE. Covered by POLITIAN. Last service 22nd April, 1921.

The following three horses are to be sold by orders of the Executors of the late Hirji Khetsey.

XI. DONNA INEZ. Late Pertinaceous Chestnut English Mare by NEIL GOW out of PERT. Covered by POLITIAN last service 13th July 1921.

XII. NORMANNIA. Bay English Mare by SUNDER out of POLYMERA. Covered by Arthur B. Last Service 25th May 1921.

XIII. CIMAROON. Bay English Gelding, 8 years by SYMINGTON out of CASPIA.

The following are being sold by order of their various owners:—

XIV. FREDIE. Chestnut English Mare by BARCALDINE out of DECREPIT. Covered by POLITIAN last service July 16th, 1921.

XV. LOUISE DUVAL. Chestnut English Mare by GOLDEN MEASURE out of MIRITOI. Covered by POLITIAN last service June 28th, 1921.

XVI. MATCHLESS MAUD. Bay English Mare by PRECISE out of SPANISH CHESTNUT. Covered by ARTHUR B. Last service May 13th, 1921.

XVII. ADELAIDE II. by UP GUARDS out of ADELAIDE. Covered by ARTHUR B. last service 13th July, 1921.

The above can be seen three days before the sale at Mr. KELSO'S STABLES, Wanowrie, Poona.

XVIII. ARIUS. Bay Entire 8 years by VALENS out of CHATTY by RACONTEUR out of AMPHORA by AMPHION. SUITABLE AS A STALLION.

XIX. Bay mare 10 years by MAREUKH (ARAB) out of CYMBELINE with foal at foot, foaled March 27th, 1921, by COLOUR SYSTEM, a good performer in England as a two year old and covered by him again. Last service August 3rd, 1921.

XX. Bay Colt foaled 10th March, 1918, by JOVE out of CYMBELINE FILLY. Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY and LEGER, 1922.

XXI. Bay Filly by DUKE OF TIPPERARY by MORGANATIC out of CYMBELINE FILLY, foaled 20th July, 1921.

POONA RACING SEASON.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
BY THE INDIAN BLODSTOCK AGENCY
IN THE SMALL JUMPING SCHOOL RACE COURSE, POONA.
On WEDNESDAY, morning August 31. Commencing at 9 a.m.

The following. Horses in Training, Country Pred Stock, Brood Mares, etc.

THE following horses, the property of General Raja Sir Harisingh, KCIE, Kashmir, are being sold by Auction on WEDNESDAY, morning of the 31st August 1921

I. GOOD HEALTH. Chestnut English Gelding by ACCLAIM out of BON VIN. Winner of eight races and second once out of nine Starts in 1919. Third in Viceroys Cup and won the Carmichael Cup, Calcutta, 1920.

II. SPLENDID SPUR. Black or Brown English horse 4 years by PRINCE PALATINE out of LADY JESS. Third in ECLIPSE Stakes Sandown Park, 1920, to BUCHAN second to DOMINION in Prince of Wales Stakes, Ascot, 1920.

III. LOVER TRUE. Brown English Mare, 5 years by ARDOON OUT of WILD VIXEN Winner of eight races as a four old and two out of three races as a two year old.

IV. ROSEY TREAD. Bay English Mare 4 years by TREDENNIS out of PINK CLOVER Winner of two races in 1919.

V. MAGICAL MIKE. Brown English Gelding, 4 years by SOUTHANNAN out of MAGICAL MAID, a good winner as a two year old.

VI. KILT Brown English Gelding 5 years by LOMOND out of KILLINCHY, a winner in 1919.

VII. GALLANT SPEARMAN. Bay English Colt 3 years by JAVELIN out of GAME CHICK, a winner as a two years old.

VIII. PILGRIMS PASS. Chestnut English Colt 3 years by CHAUCER out of WOOD CUT.

IX. MUCH MARRIED. Bay English Gelding 5 years by BARCADAILE out of POLYGAMY.

X. BRICKEEN BRIDGE. Bay English Mare 4 years by BRIDGE out of BARN out of CZARITZA, a winner in 1919.

The above horses were imported in 1920 and did not run till very late in that year.

XI. BALGRAVEN. Black Country Bred Entire, 4 years by BLACK DOUGLAS—DAM by MUBDERAH a good winner last year.

XII. GLENCOE Chestnut Arab Horse 5 years measured 14 hands, a good winner.

XIII. CRIADILLO 4 years by BESSEMER out of CREOLE with Engagements in th POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY am LEGER 1921.

XIV. AMIR ASWAD Black Arab Entire 14 hands a good winner.

XV. CUIRASS Bay English. Gelding by BATTLE AXE.

XVI. FAIR FLOWER Brown English Mare 5 years 14 hands by MORENA out of YELLOW ROSE.

XVII. THE BOOR. The bay English Mare Pedigree unknown.

MATIARI SHOOTING.

WAS THERE ANY JUSTIFICATION ?

D. S. P.'S EVIDENCE.

(Flom our own Correspondent)

SIND Aug. 11.

Further evidence was taken before Matiari Committee on 11th instant.

Mr. Tahilram, Sub-Divisional Officer said he was putting at the Engineering Department's bungalow where Mukhtiarkar was also putting up. At 3 p.m. his camelman told him that his camels and camels of Mukhtiarkar had been put in pound by non-cooperators for alleged trespass. He went to Aman Sabha meeting which commenced at 6-30. Forty or fifty Khilafat boys entered fence and raised cries of "Allah O'Akbar" and gave abuses and afterwards threw clods of earth. They were trying to come near but police were preventing them. No violence was used before the meeting ended. About 7.45 banias left for their homes they asked Mukh tiarkar for police escort who gave it to them. They returned and as soon as they reached fence they said they were pelted with stones and brickbats. At Mukhtiarkar's direction Subedar accompanied them. As soon as they reached fence witness saw clouds of dust and clods of earth and brickbats being thrown. Witness then was 100 yards from the fence. He heard two reports. At first he thought they were two crackers. Then after a pause of about half a minute he heard 6 or 7 other reports. They did not come from the Khilafat side. He was then told that the first 2 reports were of the firing of a gun. He heard thefist two reports soon after he had seen clouds of dust and clods of earth and brickbats. He said "when I inquired from the Subedar what had happened he said that 2 or 3 men were throwing dust and clods of earth and brickbats and therefore he ordered firing in the air. On being asked by the Chairman, witness said my memory is quite clear on this point. Afterwards when we were standing in the verandah of bungalow Haji Yar Mahomed came and told us his turban had been knocked off by crowd and they had sent men for guns. Subedar ordered policemen to collect arms and guarded bungalow I and others took refuge in the bungalow. All banias except one left for the town by a round about way through jungle. They did not ask for escort. At 10 Syed Hassonally Shat, President Aman Sabha came and said the mob had dispersed and there was no danger. He told Mukhtiarkar that he had been to town and learnt that 6 or 7 men had been wounded Mukhtiarkar did not believe this. He did not know what steps had been taken to treat woundedmen of Khilafat party. Mukhtiarkar's munshi informed Mukhtiarkar next morning at seven that about 18 or 19 men of Khilafat party had been wounded and one was serious. Mukhtiarkar believed this. I left Matiari at 8 in morning and so I do not know what steps Mukhtiarkar took to treat the wounded men."

EXAMINATION OF POLICE WITNESS.

Bhai Totaldas one of the police witnesses was examined next and he said he lived at Sekhat a village about five miles from Matiari. Mukhtiarkar encamped at Sekhat a few days before the Aman Sabha meeting of 21st and told him he would send him a man to come and attend it. On 21st morning peon of Mukhtiarkar came to Sekhat with list of persons who had to be summoned to Aman Sabha meeting. In the afternoon witness went to Matiari. On the outskirts of the town two or three Mahomedans stationed there told him not to go to the Sabha meeting out used no violence and let him proceed. In the evening peon of Mukhtiarkar came to call panchayet of Matiari who asked for and was given police escort lest Khilafatists give trouble. When they reached fence Khilafatists gathered there shouted "Allah O'Akbar" and raised others cries. Inspite of repeated questions by Mr. Raymond, Chairman of Committee, witness said Khilafatists used no violence. They only shouted out cries. During Aman Sabha's proceedings 10 or 15 boys came inside the fence and cried "Allah O'Akbar". The police drove them away. They appeared on another side. They were doing this and police driving them away throughout meeting. Inspite of repeated questions by Mr. Raymond witness was firm in his statement that boys did not throw stones or brickbats or clods of earth. They threw dust but it did not reach the Sabha meeting as boys were far away from it. After Aman Sabha meeting was over boys went outside the fence Mukhtiarkar of his own accord gave to 50 or 60 of them 4 or 5 policemen with Subedar to escort them home. As they proceeded towards town boys threw dust clods of earth and potsherds at them. Witness was struck on the back he did not see Subedar being struck. Some of those who were with me told me he had been injured. Then the police fired. They fired because of the injury to the Subedar. There was no other reason for the firing. Then the Khilafatists dispersed. He did not hear of anyone besides Subedar having been struck.

At the sitting of Matiari Committee on the 10th Hoondamal Bania another police witness was examined. He said there was no other reason for firing except that boys and men of Khilafat party threw dust clods of earth and brickbats and Sub-Inspector was injured. He could not explain why two or three hundred Khilafatists who he said had lathis and hatchets and who were being incited to kill policemen and Aman Sabha people did not rush at them with lathis and axes. Fatch Mahomed constable who had fired was re-examined. When asked how he held rifle when firing in air. Witness held rifle straight from his shoulder parallel to ground. On being again asked if he held it like that when firing in air he raised it higher up and then still higher till it was at angle of between 110 and 120 degrees from his body.

D. S. P'S. EVIDENCE.

Mr. Tahilram, Deputy Superintendent of Police was the next witness. He gave very important evidence generally bearing out the main findings of the non-official investigation. He arrived at Matiari on 22nd at noon. He went to Syed Naeem Shah's place and met him Pir Ghulam Mujadid and other leaders there. He denied the allegation of Mukhtiarkar and Sub-Inspector that Khilafat leaders refused to give assistance or information they did not tell him they refused to be treated by Government doctor. They said they had sent messenger to Mukhtiarkar for medical aid but he refused it. Subedar and Mukhtiarkar did not tell him on 22nd that they had made any arrangements for treatment of wounded. They did not tell him till 23rd that they had sent their men independently of each other to inquire about the wounded and arrange for their treatment but their offer was refused. Witness and other investigation officials wired on 22nd for medical men from Hyderabad Sand Hala. They arrived on the 23rd morning. Witness admitted that from his investigation he gathered that Mukhtiarkar and Subedar must have learnt late at night of firing i.e. night of 21st that some Khilafat peolpe had been wounded. It was his opinion that it was certainly their duty to make arrangements for injured men but he found as a matter of fact no arrangements had been made. He found no medical aid had been given to Mahomed Rahim yho died at 6 in morning of 22nd. Mukhiarkar denied to him that Khilafatists had sent any one to him for medical aid and that he had refused it Mukhtiarkar statement cannot be reconciled with statement of Khilafat leaders. One of the statements must be false. In reply to question of Mr. Raymond Chairman of the Committee, witness said Pir Ghulam Mujadid must have known that one of the wounded was on point of death and conduct of Pir in refusing medical aid if it was offered to him was incredible. Mr. Raymond asked "Then it follows you don't believe that Mukhtiarkar or Subedar offered any help." Witness replied hesitatingly. I can't explain I have told you what Mukhtiarkar told me." Mr. Raymond thought it unnecessary to press the point further. After some parrying of inconveniently close questions of the chairman, witness admitted that when Sub-Inspector found Khilafat people throwing brickbats and not giving passage it would have been more prudent for him to have returned to place of Aman Sabha meeting to seek advice of Mukhtiarkar who was a first class magistrate. Witness admitted many more facts in reply to questions which chairman allowed Mr. Santdas to put. Mr. Santdas a leading moderate of Hyderabad had also gone to Matiari on 22nd in company of another Moderate to investigate facts.

"DON'T CARE."

Mr Tahilram admitted in reply to question put by Mr. Santdas that Dr. Parmanand Khilafat lecturer told him he had asked for medicines and instruments treat wounded on the night of firing but they were refused. Pir Ghulam Mujadid had also told him they had sent messenger and letter to Mukhtiarkar for medical aid but Mukhtiarkar replied go to Gandhi and his disciples. Also cousin of Mahomed Rahi deceased complained to witness that he sitting till two in the morning at Mukhtiarkar's door but medical aid had been refused and Mukhtiarkar gave the reply "Only 13 men have been wounded If who'e of Matiari died he did not care a two pence Mr. Santdas said obscene words had been used by Mukhtiarkar witness said he did not like to repeat obscene words. It was possible for Mukhtiarkar to send messenger at 4 a.m. via Allano Sand station and get medical aid from Hqdrabad at about or 11 a.m. on 22nd. When he visited the scene on 22nd there were no brickbats outside hedge. All brickbats to be seen were inside hedge. At the spot of the Khilafat meeting there was not single brickbat. Brickbats inside were turned over there were swarms of insects and their nests underneath but good number looked quite fresh. There were bricks 90 paces inside fence. The place of Khilafat meeting was full of dust. When Mr. Sontdas met him on scene on evening of 22nd and asked where the bricks alleged to have been thrown by the Khilafat people had been picked up from witness had replied quotation. They might have brought them from home or outside or picked up some of those inside feuse. On 23rd he had read out to police witnesses their statements recorded by Subedar and they verified them. I examined some of them on 26th and they gave him somewhat different version. They told him Pir Ghulam Mujadid and other persons first named had no incited them. They also did not support story of Subedar that they had heard gunshot from Khilafat side nor the story that Khilafatists had lathis and hatchets and only spoke of dust clods of earth and brickbats. On being asked whether witness believed their first statement or second he replied second statement. Pir Ghulam Mujadid has great influence over the Mahomedans of Matiari If he had incited his followers who had lathis and hatchets to beat police and Aman Sabha men not a single man would have been left alive. Wounded men told him they had been wounded while rolling up mats used for Khilafat meeting.

EXAMINATION OF BANIAS.

After this witness several Banias who were stated by police to have been present at time of firing were examined. But some of them said they were not present at time of firing. Others said that firing was commenced because boys threw dust and clods of earth and Sub-Inspector was hit. One of them said he did not see Sub-Inspector brought down on his knees after the blow. One witness absolutely dened being at all present at Aman Sabha meeting. Chimandas police munshi generally supported other police constables and Subedar and Mukhtiarkar except that he said that Khilafatists had no hatchets.

EXAMINATION OF HYDRABAD D. S. P.

Mr. Butler D. S. P. of Hydrabad was then examined. He admitted having again examined 6 constables on 26th. Their statements on 26th differed very considerably from their statements recorded by Sub-Inspector. On 26th they said they could not mention anyone as having incited mob while they had given names of Pir Ghulam Mujadid and others before. They also denied that there was any gunshot from Khilafat side. Witness asked constables why they mentioned names originally but not now they replied they were confused at first time. Witness regarded that explanation satisfactory more or less. The chairman of committee asked him if they were confused on the first occasion they would rather forget than remember the names. Witness replied he supposed so. Mention of report of a gun from Khilafat and again withdrawal of that statement appeared very important to witness for report of gun from Khilafat side before firing by police was an apparent attempt at justifying firing. Witness asked constables about mention of this at and withdrawing it afterwards. He did not remember the answer but it was not satisfactory. The chairman questioned. "Did you believe after these denials that there was any justification for firing." Witness afer some hesitation replied "No I did not believe" questioned "Which circumstances in Sub-Inspector's statement appealed to you as justifying firing". Witness was silent. Again questiontd "was there anything besides the attitude of the people—its menacing attitude?" There was no reply. Further questioned. "Do you feel that Sub-Inspector was justified in firing" witness replied "That is what the committee has to decide". Following note was then made by the chairman "Mr. Butler was asked whether he felt that Sub-Inspector was justified in firing at people. He says he does not want to answer the question. Sub Inspector told him what he had said before the committee as to circumstances justifying firing and it is for the committee to decide. Witness thought that when attitude of crowd was menacing it was more prudent for Sub-Inspector to return to bungalow to consult Mukhtiarkar".

In reply to Mr. Harchandrai witness said it was not thought advisable to take proceedings against persons mentioned in first report. The Government Press Note had been issued under his instruction. Subsequent contradictions of the press note in the press had certain amount of justification.

MORE ABOUT MUNITIONS CASE

"GOV[illegible] UNFORTUNATE DECISION."

(From Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

[illegible]on with the Munitions Case before the Chief Presidency [illegible]alcutta, P. E. Billinghurst, [illegible]ded has sent a telegram to th[illegible]rnestly requesting His Excellency [illegible] in the case still pending against Billinghurst, Blackburn, Stoddard and Michael. Two years had nearly elapsed since the enquiries began. "To prevent further scandal," says the telegram, "we beg of Your Excellency to send down an unbiased high-minded, man to hear both the prosecution and defence and we guarantee that within one hour he will be convinced that there is not and never was the slightest cause for this case.

The European Association has drawn the attention of the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries, to the serious position created by the explanation given by the Advocate-General of Bengal for the withdrawal of the charges against some accused in the Munitions Case.

The European Association contends that although His Excellency the Viceroy's recent speeches pointing out absolute necessity of ruling with equity and justice are too recent to be forgotten, the decision of Government of India strikes at the very fundamental principles of commercial morality and theory put forward that the share-holders of Swadeshi business concerns may be permitted to save themselves from loss by fraud of others is astounding. That such a decision, which it is believed is without precedent, should have been arrived at without the knowledge of His Excellency the Viceroy suggests a condition of affairs in the administration of India which requires the closest investigation. The Association urges that Government of India should without delay publish in detail reasons which led it to arrive at what appears to be a most unfortunate decision.

CONCERT HALL FOR BOMBAY.

A preliminary meeting for providing a Concert Hall for Bombay was held in the offices of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw, Solicitors, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Dinshaw J. Vakil, Solicitor.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanji M. Mistry and seconded by Mr. J. S. Banker, the following lady and gentlemen formed a Committee to carry on the object proposed with power to add to their number, viz.—Mr. Dinshaw J. Vakil, Miss Bhicaiji L. Palumkote, Mr. Eruchshaw R. Heerjibehedin, Mr. Hormusji D. Jasoobhoy, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Banker, Mr. Merwanji M. Mistry and Mr. R. D. Mistry.

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw J. Vakil seconded by Mr. Jasoobhoy, Miss Bhicaiji L. Palumkote and Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin were appointed Hony. Secretaries.

Proposed by Mr. B. A. Wadia and seconded by Mr. Jasoobhoy, Miss Bhicaiji L. Palumkote and Mr. Merwanji M. Mistry were appointed Hony. Treasurers.

It was suggested that an appeal be addressed through the local Press and in other ways inviting funds for the object in view, that Mr. Heerjibehedin be requested to see that this suggestion was given effect to, and that lists for subscriptions be prepared and circulated by members of the Committee amongst their friends and acquaintances. It was also suggested that Prof. Serinzi, Dr. Faulkner, Mr. Vishnu Digamber, Mr. Bhatkhanday and Mr. Mahomadali Hajibhoy Lalji be requested to join the Board of the Committee.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting was dissolved.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson will arrive at Poona on Friday, September 2nd. On the same evening he will lecture in the cantonment. On Saturday he will lecture under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha and leave Poona on Sunday afternoon. Saturday and Sunday mornings will be reserved for private interviews. (A. P.)

SCINDIA S. NAVIGATION CO

SHARE-HOLDERS' DISSATISFACTION.

MEETING ADJOURNED

A very rowdy and turbulent Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company passed off on Saturday at the registered office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Mr. Narottam Morarji presiding. Long before the hour of the meeting the hall was packed to its utmost capacity and as a result of which the late comers had to stand outside. Stirring and exciting speeches were delivered by Mr. Paymaster and Mr. Chhutterpatty. Mr. Paymaster regretted that the shareholders were kept entirely in the dark with regard to the present position of the Company.

The meeting, in short, signified that the shareholders were entirely dissatisfied with the present management of the Company. Nearly every shareholder demanded an explanation from the Chairman about the affairs of the Company. After the meeting was adjourned. the shareholders held another meeting of their own, which subsequently was dissolved, as they were noisy and turbulent.

RESOLUTION.

The Chairman, at the outset, moved the following resolution:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 Shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducang the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the olders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Mr. Lallubhoy Shamaldas seconded the resolution.

Thereupon, Mr. Vallimahomed moved an amendment that this meeting be adjourned to a date convenient to the shareholders and it should be held at a commodious place.

Mr. Driver: seconded the amendment

Thereupon, Mr. Chutterpathi, a shareholder of the company, said that it was the desire of the shareholders to know all about the present situation of the Company. Mr. Bharucha's pertinent and relevant questions about the company appearing in the "Chronicle" should be first answered, and that the meeting should be adjourned in order to give facilities to the up-country shareholders of the company to attend it.

At this stage there was so much uproar created that it was practically impossible to hear the previous speaker.

A SUGGESTION.

Amidst the constant cries and shouts, Mr. Daroowalla suggested to the Chairman that if the latter made the present situation of the company quite clear before adjourning the meeting it would be much better. (cries of hear, hear and yes, yes.)

The Chairman, thereupon, said that after the meeting was adjourned, the shareholders may appoint a committee of their own and that they should submit the names of the members of the committee to him. He, would, however, explain to them the present position of the company, after the meeting was adjourned.

A voice: We want sufficient time for considering over the matter.

At this stage one of the Hindoo shareholders got excited and abruptly said:—"Before the meeting is adjourned the president must explain to us the present position of the company. We have enough experience of the Anglo-India Colonial Company's affair. (shouts of "yes", "yes".)

To satisfy the shareholders, Mr. Warden said that he had attended the meeting not on account of his personal interests, but on account of the interests of the shareholders present there. The Directors of the company were not autocrats and that they would carefully attend to their grievances and complaints. They could not do anything in the meeting, except either to pass the resolution or reject it. They should try their best, in the first place, to remedy whatever defects the company had and then, bring it to a firm footing. (hear, hear.)

Concluding, Mr. Warden said they should not be very hasty in the matter, but should carefully ponder over it. He had some experience of the steam ship companies. They should, therefore, appoint a committee now and submit the names of the members of the committee to the Chairman.

Thereupon, Mr. Noble said that he entirely agreed with Mr. Warden with regard to his suggestion. He exhorted the shareholders to be patient and not hasty, for they knew very well what fate the Anglo-India and Colonial Company met with.

Chairman: Mr. Noble, we have nothing, at present to do with the Anglo-India affair.

Mr. Noble:— I simply cite that incident.

Continuing, Mr. Noble said that now they realised how serious mistakes they committed in haste with regard to the Anglo-India Company,'s affair. They should not, therefore, create any disturbance in the meeting, but should immediately appoint a Committee of their own.

A voice:—We want to have a list of fully paid-up shares at once.

At this stage again there was great uproar in the meeting and six or seven share-holders began addressing the audience simultaneously.

"APPOINT COMMITTEE."

Therenpon, Mr. R. B. Paymaster in a very exciting mood said that they had not been explained by the Chairman the main object of the resolution; for, the share-holders were at a loss to know for what reasons the resolution had been brought forward in the meeting. They were all anxious to know everything about the present situation of the company. They had been kept entirely in the dark. It was the duty of the Chairman to explain to them the object of holding that meeting in his speech; but, he regretted, that that course had not been resorted to by him. The resolution, in the opinion of the speaker, should he divided into two parts. He suggested that a Committee of share-holders should be appointed after the meeting was adjourned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nariman, thereupon, rose to deliver a speech in the course of which he said that there was no necessity for them to create uproar and disturbance in the meeting. They had to decide whether the meeting should be adjourned or not. He pointed out that some share-holders wanted to hold a meeting of their own to discuss the present situation of the company; but, he regretted, that nothing had been done, up to now, by them. They should remember that the directors had consulted their counsel, and therefore, they should also do the same.

Concluding, Mr. Nariman said that a nuge meeting like that should not have been held there.

President:—Next meeting will be held in the Morarji Goculdas Hall.

A voice:—It should be held on a convenient day.

President:—It will be arranged afterwards.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman said that they should allow the meeting to be adjourned now, and then, a committee of share-holders should be appointed afterwards. (Hear, hear.)

MEETING ADJOURNED.

Thereupon, Mr. Vallimahomed again moved the following amendment.

"That this meeting be adjourned till the 24th of September at 4 p.m. and that the adjourned meeting be held in the Morarji Goculdas Hall."

Mr. Driver seconded the amendment.

The amendment on being put to the vote, was declared carried.

The chairman, then adjourned the meeting.

After the meeting was adjourned, another meeting of the share-holders of the company was held, Mr. S. E. Warden presiding.

As the share-holders went on creating disturbance and great uproar in the meeting and did not pay any heed to the president, the latter dissolved the meeting immediately.

DROWNING FATALITY,

A LADY TYPIST COMMITS SUICIDE,

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Miss Maude Franks Ryan aged 25 years residing at Mayo Road, whose dead-body was found at Kennedy Sea Face on the morning of the 19th instant.

Mr. William Montagu Roberts, a Commission Agent, residing at Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, deposed that the girl had been residing in his boarding house in the Mansions in question. He had heard her talking to his dog on the 18th instant about 9 p.m. He did not think there was anything unusual about her. She had been ill for sometime, she had a touch of dysentry. On the 18th instant she had her meals in her room. She had been looking out for another room, as she intended to leave his place at the end of the month. He was not aware of any other trouble of hers. She paid Rs. 200 a month for boarding and lodging.

Mr. Elevidis Ferdinands Sopranich, Assistant Agent, Lloyd's Trestino Steam Navigation Company, deposed that on the 19th instant he was having a stroll near the seashore, when a deaf and dumb man beckoned him to a dead body. He went and saw the girl lying on the sands between the two Swimming Baths with her left hand across her face and the right stretched out. He did not touch the body. The clothes were wet. It was about 8-15 a.m. There was no hat and no shoes, but there were brown stocking. He did not know her.

HAMAL'S DEPOSITION.

Sona Curson, the deceased's hamal deposed that on the 18th instant she had her dinner in her room at 8 p.m. On that day purchased some medicine for herself from Messrs. Thompson and Taylor between 2-30 and 3 p.m. When he went to her room, she was not to be found in it. He had been in her service since December last.

Private William Hunt, 1st K. S. L. R. deposed that at 1-30 a.m. he could not sleep well and therefore went for a walk along the sea-shore, near the Back Bay. He came across the hat of the deceased which was lying on the Sands on the south side of the Parsi Swimming Bath. He also saw the shoes near the water. He left the place at 3 a.m. He handed over the hat and shoes to the Police.

Commander Lane of the R. I. M. deposed that the deceased was known to him. She had been employed in the office in the Dockyard as a typist and had a salary of about Rs. 300 a month. She applied for two months' leave on the 17th instant, as she had not been keeping good health. He did not see her after that date. He knew her casually and did know whether she had any trouble, besides her illness.

LIEUT. CAMERON'S EVIDENCE.

Lieut. John Cameron, R. I. M., deposed that he had known the deceased since 1916. They had been on friendly terms and laterly he had taken her out two or three times. He went to see her on Wednesday and arranged to take out to dinner on Thursday. He, however, did not take her out. He had received a letter from her on that day and he in reply to it said that he could not give her the love she wanted and cancelled the appointment he had made for that evening. He received two more letters in the course of the evening. He knew that her father was somewhere in India. She had told him that she was taking bromide prescribed sometime ago by Dr. Nunan. On Tuesday last he had taken her out, when the motor car in which they were seated collided with another car, she said that the collision had the fatal effect.

To the Coroner:—She usually called him Billy. He was engaged to be married to her in 1916, but she broke off the engagement.

Inspector Guider deposed that he went to the spot and saw the body of the deceased. Her clothes had been disarranged. He removed the hand from the face and found that "rigormortis" had not set in. The nose which had been depressed by the pressure of the hand resumed its natural shape. There were no marks of violence on the body. He, subsequently, made enquiries and searched her room and found that all recent papers had been destroyed except a certificate of character for her servant which was dated the 17th instant. An old letter from her father was found and another old one from her sister.

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Walsh, Acting Police Surgeon who had made a "post-mortem" examination of the body, said that the stomach contained some undigested food and much water. The Bromide in the bottle produced would not cause death. The cause of death was drowning.

The jury returned a verdict that Miss Ryan died by drowning in the sea, into which she apparently went whilst mentally depressed.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONG[illegible]

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP RESTRICTED TO [illegible]

A Bulletin issued by the [illegible] Committee of the thirty-sixth In[illegible]tional Congress to be held at A[illegible] says:—

In accordance with the spirit of the [illegible] Constitution whereby the Congress is expected to be a business-like and deliberative body, instead of being spectacular one as before, the Reception Committee has decided to restrict the number of its own membership as also the number of visitors. The Congress Constitution restricts the number of delegates to about 6,000, and, if the number of the non-delegates is allowed to exceed this number, the Reception Committee would be guilty of frustrating one of the main objects for which the Constitution was revised at Nagpur. The number of the membership of the Reception Committee is restricted to three thousand, and hence the maximum number of the visitors which could be allowed would not be more than three thousand.

PLATFORM OUTSIDE CONGRESS PANDAL.

The Reception Committee is, however, aware of the fact that this session of the Congress will attract a considerably large number of visitors and to avoid their disappointment, as also the loss of the spectacular value of the Congress, it has been decided to erect a platform outside the Congress pandal where, whilst the Congress is in sessions, the visitors will have the opportunity of hearing almost all the great men of the country, at very moderate charges.

Arrangements for the mass-meetings on the sands of the Saburmati river will also be made. It is hoped that the proposed arrangements will satisfy all and remove the misunderstanding which appears to have been caused at some places by the decision of the Reception Committee, restricting the number of visitors to 3,000.

REGISTRATION OF APPLICATION.

The rates and classes of the visitors are not yet settled by the Reception Committee. It is, therefore, proposed to register the applications for the visitors' tickets so that option to purchase tickets may be given in order in which the applications are received.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

Fleul. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

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Telephone 2457

FRESH STOCK OF WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—

H. A. KADIR & Co.

Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Provincial Co operative Conference, Council Hall, Poona.
Lecture on "Social Investigation in Bombay" by Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director, Labour Bureau in the Y.W.C.A., Hall Mayo Road at 6-30. p.m.

TUESDAY.

Prov. Cooperative Conference Council Hall, Poona.
Mr. Arundale's lecture on "National Education (Part I). M. Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.
Special Inspection by the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust. (Trustees to assemble outside T. Hoare and Co.'s premises, Parel Road) 8-30 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8 0	15 [illegible]
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 20	14 [illegible]
[illegible] & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 [illegible]
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 40
East Passenger	21 30	7 10

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt., A.F.I., will play at the R. B. Yacht Club, this Monday (evening), commencing at 9-30 p.m.

G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of management of the G Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. in the office of the Committee 4/18, Khandker Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

THEFT IN A GODOWN.

Narayan Raoji Kulkerni, a godown-keeper residing in Mughbat Lane has reported to the Police that he closed his master's godown on the 13th instant, and on re-opening it the next day found two wooden planks removed from the window and a box containing woolen goods of the value of Rs. 3,000 missing. The Police are making enquiries into the matter.

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The public are hereby informed that charkhas, cotton slivers, and other accessories are available to them at the Girgaum District Congress Committee's Charkha Depot A. 79, Sandhurst Road.

Also the residents of the Girgaum Ward who may need repairs to their charkas already working should write to the Girgaum Dist Congress Committee, Jariwalla Mension Sandhurst Road.

PICKETING IN GIRGAUM.

Picketing in Girgaum will begin from Saturday next (27th August, 1921), persons therefore who are really desirous of working sincerely and Starting a regular campaign of picketing the liquor shops are earnestly requested to enlist their names as volunteers without any delay between 7 and 10 a.m. (S. T.) and 5 and 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Girgaum District Congress Committee's Office Jariwalla Mension, Sandhurst Road.

HINDU LAD'S FATAL FALL FROM A CART

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday morning touching the death of one Parasram Hari, aged 9 years, working in the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Haree Narayen, a bullock-cart driver, deposed that the deceased was his son. On the 20th instant he was driving his cart towards the Goods Yard gate and subsequently stopped the cart there. He alighted from the cart leaving his son in it, as he had to receive payment. The cart was quite empty. On returning to the cart, he saw it moving, and the deceased, who was standing at the rear of the cart, lost his balance and fell down, as a result of which he soon died. The ground was paved with stones.

Krishnaji Ganuji, a muccadum of labourers at the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Goods Yard, next deposed that on the 20th instant at about noon, he saw the deceased standing on a cart. The deceased lost his balance and ultimately fell down. Immediately his father took him up and found him dead.

After the evidence had been taken the jury returned a verdict that Parasram Hari died on account of are accidental fall from a cart.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO BOARD MOVING TRAIN

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon touching the death of one Gulchar'a Kallu, aged 65 years, who died on account of injuries sustained by her having accidentally fallen from a train of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla while it was in motion on the 1st of August.

Ganput Rama, a Porter working at the Parel Station (G. I. P. Railway) deposed that at about 6 a.m. on the 1st instant he saw the deceased trying to get into a train which had just started from the Byculla Station. He called out to her, but she had her foot on the foot-board and lost her balance, and as a result of which she fell between the platform and the train. Her head was cut off. She was picked up after the train had passed away. She was unconscious and was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital. He had no time to stop the train.

Dr. Alexander Hepburn, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, who had examined the body of the deceased, said that the deceased was brought to the Hospital by G. I. P. Rly., Policeman No. 225 from the Byculla Station at 7 a.m. on the 1st instant. He was of opinion that the cause of her death was due to Tepticomia following multiple injuries. She died in the Hospital on the 20th instant at 5 a.m.

The jury returned a verdict that Gulcharia Kallu, died on account of injuries sustained by her having accidentally fallen from a train at Byculla Station, which she tried to enter whilst it was in motion.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"BILLETTED"

The Bandman Comedy Company gave a very spirited performance of the amusing light comedy indeed one might call it a farce "Billetted," which, London playgoers will remember, had a successful run at the Royalty Theatre.

Where all were good, it is a little difficult to discriminate, but the two secondary parts of the parson, played by Mr. Norman Thompson and the Scotch bank-manager, played by Mr. David Keir, were undoubtedly fine character studies, especially the former. He really did suggest unworldliness and, in spite of his grotesque appearance, roused our sympathy and gave the impression that he was a better man than any of the rest.

The bank-manager seemed to be quite a familiar character to the large audience and kept them in a ripple of laughter during his brief appearance. Miss Muriel Johnston made of the parson's sister a typical censorious "cat".

The irresponsible type of pretty woman was charmingly portrayed by Miss Violet Bivsh Pratt. Her absolute lack of any money-sense and the coolness with which she committed an atrocious forgery in order to obtain her husband's life insurance without knowledge of his death, particularly amused the audience.

The part of Penelope, the useful friend, was brightly and competently portrayed by Miss Beryl Barraclough.

Mr. Carl Lawson gave a highly successful rendering of the resurrected husband with a sense of humour, and Mr. J. Oliver Twiss was excellent as the simple and too sympathetic Colonel.

The small parts of the Cook and the housemaid did not give much scope for the talents of Miss Lilian Stanbridge and Miss Tina Gerald but they did the best that could be done with them. Altogether, a well-balanced and satisfactory performance which would bear repetition.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hasten to write and correct a misstatement made perhaps inadvertently by your reporter, in the report of the meeting of the Corporation published in this morning's paper. I am reported to have said that "I was a Home Ruler but am not so now." This is absolutely incorrect and abured in view of the fact that I am not only a member, but the President of the Bombay National Home Rule League. What I said was, "I was a Home Ruler and am still a Home Ruler."

May I request you to give prominence to this letter, that unnecessary misunderstanding might be avoided!—Yours, etc.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We regret the necessity of appealing to the public to be on their guard against placing too ready a reliance on the rumours set afoot by the enemies of Swadeshism. One such calumnious rumour against which we would specially warn the public is to the effect that our Stores is selling Japanese Shadi. The discriminating public will we trust, readily see in this an insidious attempt to prevent the public from wearing Khadi, and at the same time dealing a blow to the largest Swadeshi Stores in India. We would therefore assure the public that everything sold at our Stores is guaranteed made in India, and there is not a single article of Japanese or any other Non-Indian manufacture Stocked by us.—Yours, etc.

For ASOKA SAADESHI STORES, LTD.,
(Sd.) F. HARVEY.
Manager.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public is fully aware that against the wishes of the Volunteers, who were carrying on the Congress Propoganda against liquor traffic, in Bombay, the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee decided to suspend picketing in order that the Likuor and Toddy contractor's of Bombay may be enabled to address a representation to the Government, in terms of the settlement arrived at between them and Mahatma Gandhiji at the meetings held for the purpose at Marwadi Vidyalaya.

The public is also aware that instead of adhering to the compact, and petitioning the Government for the closing of shops and the consequent round of the balance of license fees the contractors petitioned to the Government to declare picketing illegal and included therein several malignant attacks upon Mahatmaji, knowing fully well that Mahatmaji, and his adherents, would not resort to the law courts to clear the statements made against them, however, malicious, false and defamating they may be.

It would be sheer ingratitude to Mahatmaji if the challenge flung by the contractors is not earnestly and immediately taken up.

The Council of the Bombay Pro. Cong. Committee has therefore decided and accordingly instructed the Vigilant Committee to carry on immediately Picketing of Liquor shops in Bombay and a good beginning has already been made at the G Ward when volunteers have already picketed the shops in that word.

The picketing was resumed yesterday and Maulana Shaukat Ali, Shriyut Yakub Hussen, Umar Sobani and Mrs. Naidu were all their with the members of the Vigilant Committee to encourage the Volunteers, in their work.

The main complaint by the Liquor shopkeeper against this movement in the past was, that a few undesirables had also enlisted themselves as Volunteers, and who instead of persuading the customers, were using objectionable methods. Although this charge was highly exaggerated, and Casus Belli was supplied by the Liquor contractors themselves, in combination will their Police Associates, the Vigilant Committee is anxious that in not a single instance shall there be any cause, which afford a pretext for thus indirectly damaging the cause.

I, therefore, appeal on behtalf of the Vigilant Committee, that public spirited and educated youngmen will kindly respond to my notice published elsewhere in to-day's issue. I may add that this is a work, where our sisters, can materially advance our cause and I have therefore to specially appeal to them to enlist in good numbers.

Picketing in other words will be resumed on the necessary numbers of Volunteer being enlisted in those words.—Yours, etc.,

V. A. DESAI.

B. B. AND C. I. PARCELS SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly favour me with some space in your widely read journal on the subject of pilfering of parcels on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. The condition is scandalous and becoming worse for the last 10 years. The management seem to encourage this or to consider itself justified in allowing its employees to pilfer or do away with the parcels handed over to them for safe carriage, as they like because I am sure they are afraid these servants may put in their claims for more pay or may go on strike. Is this why the Company always insists on booking these parcels prepaid because they are "perishables." "To pay" parcels are carefully kept and if not taken delivery of in time "demurrage" is charged as well.

Here are the instances:—

I. About ten years ago, a parcel was booked to me from Surat to Grant Road. For three days after the receipt of the way bill I sent my servant (because my parcels have never on one single occasion during all these years been delivered to me at my address in right time although carting charges are always taken in advance) to take delivery of it but he came back with the usual reply "Nai Hai." On the fourth day I went there personally and inquired about it. The reply from the clerk in charge was "as soon as the parcel is received" it will be sent over to my place by a special messenger. Sir, just think of my surprise and annoyance when I saw my own address on a parcel lying broken open at the foot of the table and the worthy clerks sitting and enjoying out of it. Looking it up in the book I found it had been received 48 hours before. During the day I had about half a dozen visitors and so much pressure was brought upon me that I kept quiet over the subject.

II. About three years ago, a friend sent me a parcel of some 120 mangoes from Ahmedabad. This parcel too was not delivered to me for three days (cartage paid in advance) although on two previous days my servant was sent to Grant Road to take delivery of it. On the 3rd day I went there personally and was informed, the "parcel had not been received." At this minute a Bohra came in using the choicest language to his heart's delight towards the Railway Company, the carting agent and the clerks present at the time. The clerk in charge when he could no longer face this rapid fire looked up in his books to see if the parcel in question had been received "during the night"!! While he was doing this my eyes caught sight of the entry about my parcel just below the former's entry. This parcel too had been received over 36 hours previously. I asked the meaning of that and I, was instantly informed "the parcel is incorrectly addressed." This was I said splendid and very creditable but may I have a look at the parcel (I knew the way bill had been tampered with by the clerk at Ahmedabad. In that . . . Road had been scratched and Grant Road entered later on). It took us all nearly 20 minutes before we spotted the parcel lying still unloaded in a "Goods Waggon" in the sidings, a little away from the parcel delivery office. When I pointed out that the parcel was more than correctly addressed he became at once apologetic, begged me to pardon him said it was the other clerk's mistake, and asked me to take charge of it. Lifting it up I noticed a big hole in the gunny bag sewn round the bamboo basket, suspected theft, and said I was not going to take charge of it, whereupon he again begged me, fell at my feet and requested me to take it away as otherwise for the sins of others, he a poor man would lose service and be ruined. He agreed to endorse the way bill book as the parcel having been found pilfered and short weight too. I brought the parcel home and on opening, lo! out of 150 mangoes there were only three left in the rest of the weight, although short, made up with road metal such as is found along a Railway track. I wished I had opened the parcel at the delivery office. A claim was submitted in due course to the General Traffic Manager but I am sorry to say, that officer has not thought fit to admit it yet.

III. On the 3rd June this year a parcel of mangoes was booked from Bulsar to my address at—Road. The way bill come to my hands about midday on the 9th. Within about half an hour of its receipt I sent my servant to the station. He came back with a message that the Station Master, wished to see me about this. I went there as usual about 5 p.m. and was informed that the parcel in question had been received in time, having not been called for, and being "perishable" had under some mysterious rules to suit the convenience of the Company only and framed by them years ago, been auctioned off. I wrote a letter to the Station Master, asking him the reason of his having sold off my parcel, why he did not have it sent over to my place as was done on several occasions before, also that if he made any attempts to find out the owner or that he put up any notice of an unclaimed parcel lying at his station, the names of the purchaser and also the witnesses and the amount realised so that I can approach the authorities. The answer was the parcel was "perishable" and Re. 1 only (for 150 Alfonso and Paeri mangoes and all raw and nice too) was realised. No other question was replied to.

I wrote to the General Traffic Manager on 13-6-21. Beyond acknowledging the receipt of my letter over a week after, he has done nothing in the matter although I have sent him two more reminders. Not only this but they have not shown the courtesy or kindness to refund Re. 1 they have realised and are in possession still.

What I should like to know, is, were not the other parcels perishable and was not the Company morally, if not legally, bound to discharge its duty honestly as contracting party of the other side and to deliver the parcel to its owner.

The only way to bring such servants of the Company to a sense of their duties is to admit of the claims and when proved, make each one of them concerned in the matter pay up the full amount of the claim, refund one half of it to the party concerned as compensation for the loss as well as the annoyance and trouble caused him, the other half going to the Company's earnings so that there will be no occasion to beg for Increased Rates.

In conclusion I beg to inquire if for a rich Company like the B. B. & C. I. Railway this is graceful or.

"FAIR."

It has been previously arranged that the Imperial Bank of India will open branches at the following places during 1922:—Ferozepore, Sargodha, Jullunder, Jhansi, Saharanpur, Muttra, Mirzapur, Jherria, Bhagalpore, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Hijli, Shillong, Khandwa, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Vizagapatam, Vellore and Kumbakonam.

At the Rangoon Chief Court sessions on Saturday, Mr. P. Noel Illingworth, Agent, Kambouk Wolfram Mines, Tavoy was acquitted of a charge of breach of trust of thirteen thousand rupees. (A. P.)

ON TOUR WITH THE AUSTRALIANS.

AT SUNDERLAND AND SHEFFIELD.

(BY E. W. BALLANTINE)

MANCHESTER, July 25.

For the second match of the tour, at Attleborough; for the third match, at Kennington Oval against Surrey; and for the third match, against Yorkshire at Bradford, rain was encountered, interfering to a greater or lesser degree, with the games played at those respective grounds. Even against Gloucestershire at Bristol, there was a quarter of an hour of rain, but otherwise, the conditions have been all that could be desired. And now, arriving at Manchester, for the fourth Test match, rain was brought, and on Saturday, no play was possible in the first day of the Test match. So far have travelled 2,740 miles with the Australian cricketers, but just now, when the differenet railway services are normal, travelling is not so much to be despised. There has been the choice of trains from one place to another since July, 11th and quick travelling has been possible.

JOURNEY TOWARDS THE NORTH.

From Edinburgh, there was a run of just over a hundred and twenty miles to Newcastle on to Sunderland, and a most interesting run it was to the Tweed, and from Berwick, one hugged the Northumberland shores to Alnmouth. By the time Newcastle was reached, it was dark, and there was the convenience of changing. The cricketers did not trouble about their baggage there, but caught a connection at once, arriving at the Grand Hotel Sunderland an hour or so before their baggage came. That meant a little after midnight, and as suit cases and dressing bags were all amongst the baggage, the fellows were not able to get to bed.

WHERE AND HOW LODGED.

It is a great to-do at hotels, when it comes to the allocation of rooms. One would think that sleep would come to tired travellers after being in the field or train all day, and the mere fact of a room overlooking tram lines and main thoroughfares would not interfere with them at all. Some however, as soon as they get a number make a careful examination, and unless quite satisfied, get a change. There have been times, however when it has been a case of Hobson's Choice. It rained a bit in Sunderland, but not to interfere with the cricket, but sufficiently to make the ground a trifle soft. Gregory and Pellew at once went off to stay at Thirsk with friends they had met when at Hartlepool two years ago, I do not know how old the Ashbrooke Cricket ground is at Sunderland. It is the head-quarters of the Sunderland C. C., and these visits of Overseas sides have been the means of popularising cricket to such an extent that the cricket ground is splendidly equipped. There is seating accommodation for 8,000, raised ground round most of the ground being terraced. I was very much struck with the ground under a brilliant sun, and as the ground was full, a very pretty picture was provided. I met Clode and Walter Lees, two old Surrey professional cricketers who are coaches in Sunderland and West Hartlepool respectively. Lees, I learned had a bad time as the result of his experiences in France. Milan used to be a professional, but he plays now as an amateur.

SECOND TIME WINNING THE TOSS.

For the second time on the tour, Armstrong, upon winning the toss, sent in his opponents, and they did very well indeed to get 168. Durham County did very well indeed, likewise in getting rid of the Australians for 267, the lowest score since Surrey got the Australians out for 213 and 158 a month before. Although there were three days set aside for the match, it was all over in two days, and the gate money came to over £2,000, of which sum, the Australians took almost half. On the first day, there was £999 taken, and somebody added a bit to make it four figures and of the thousand pounds, £414 went to the visitors. That means a half less the share of Entertainment tax, which goes to the Exchequer. Undoubtedly Sunderland turned out extremely well for the match, and Sydney Smith is so pleased with arrangements that he is putting in a strong recommendation that no Australian team visiting England should leave Durham out of the programme.

ENJOYING BEAUTIFUL SCENERY IN THE NORTH.

Sunday was a red-letter day for the cricketers. Just as at Leeds, when they saw so much of the beautiful scenery of Yorkshire, so from Sunderland, they were taken in a fleet of motor cars for about 120 miles to Rothbury, Cragside and Wark worth. At Cragside is the beautiful residence of Lord and Lady Armstrong, where the whole party was heartily welcomed. Warkworth was en fete, the little village being decorated. So delighted are the cricketers with Northumberland and Yorkshire scenery, that it is the intention of some to spend some time that they can spare in the North of England, after the Scarborough match, between that last fixture and the departure to South Africa. An excursion has already been arranged to include the lakes, so I can see a busy time in store.

The manager of the Havelock Picture Place is an Australian who used to collect his wages from Warren Bardsley, when the latter was a Civil Servant. This Mr. Gibson had arranged for the showing of the beautiful film of the Australian trip "Down the Clyde," and a most interesting film it is, so many of the cricketers being included in the picture. It is a Gaumont film, and Peter White, the local manager told me that already the film had been sent pretty well all over the world. Some of the fellows went twice to see that film at Sunderland. And of course, an evening was spent at the Empire, where a capital variety programme was in force.

There was an incident in connection with the match, which had its amusing side. There had been a break after lunch, at the end of the Durham innings, and at about four o'clock, Warwick Armstrong was batting. Quarter past four came, and there was no tea interval. Half past four came and still no interval. The Hon. Sec: was in a stew. The Caterer had approached him and had said that he expected a tea interval, and that if there should not be one, he meant to pack up and go home, and do no more catering. The Hon: Sec: went out to see Warwick Armstrong explained the situation, and Warwick said "All right then, tea at quarter to five."

BUSY TIME AT SHEFFIELD.

There was a whole day to get to Sheffield, but as Bishop Welldon, Dean of Durham Cathedral had invited the team to break the journey at Durham, many arose early caught an early train, and were met at Durham by His Lordship, driven to the Cathedral, and a thorough inspection of the grand old cathedral made. Those cricketers who preferred an extra hour or so in bed, missed a tremendous treat. It was the first time I had been inside Durham Cathedral, one of the few of the chief cathedrals I had missed. Additional interest was taken in the visit because of the lucid explanations made by Bishop Welldon and Chief Verger Hardy. To speak of the glories of this famous old place would necessitate more time than I can devote to it. The Museum and Library could occupy a whole day, and our visit was limited to a few hours. It was good run to Sheffield, and an early shake of the hands was made with Mr. Benn, the manager of the Empire at Sheffield, who had entertained the team at the Leeds Empire when they were there on the Test match. Some of the cricketers personally met Ruby Norton, an American Star who was appearing at Sheffield for the first time in England, and she has ambitions to visit South Africa and Australia. She had often heard about cricket, she told one of the players," but we call it base ball in our country" she added "All right," one of the fellows said, "you come and see us at Bramall Lane to-morrow, and see if you think base ball is anything like cricket" And sure enough, she did, and she got all the autographs of her favourite "base ball" team.

After cricket, several went about the district on trams, travelling many miles and getting a very good idea of the surrounding country, for the tram service at Sheffield is on an extensive scale.

GENERAL EXPECTATION FRUSTRATED.

One had heard on all sides that the Australians' first defeat was to be enacted at Sheffield, and on the other hand, there was a desire on the part of the Australians that they should win in two days, and so get to Manchester in time for the Fourth Test. Well, both Sheffield people and Australians were to be denied the pleasure of consummating their wishes, and Yorkshire were in high dudgeon in getting wickets early, and later when they got the Australians out for the third lowest score of the tour, only Lionel Robinson's team, and Surrey dismissing the Australians for fewer runs than 163 runs. Up to lunch time on the third day, and some little time afterwards, Warwick Armstrong did not intend to put a spurt to win the match, and to be rested his fast bowlers. Yorkshire could not possibly win, and there was 31 on the board, with but one man out. At that total Holmes was dismissed, and at 92, two other wickets fell. Warwick Armstrong thought it then the time to set about Yorkshire with the idea of snatching a win, so he turned on Gregory, and from 31 for one wicket, nine wickets fell in quick succession for 32 runs, and the Australians won by 175 runs—an almost impossible victory, so it appeared at one time. Waddington, who went in tenth, had a vary fast, very short, very bumpy ball to negotiate, which he dodged humorously. Immediately afterwards, Waddington walked right down the pitch, and patted a spot down the pitch really addington to walk down the pitch three-quarters way down, to pat down the turf, as much as to say "Pitch 'em up Greg." Gregory did pitch up the next all and it sent Waddington's leg stump for more than ten yards out of its place.

VISIT TO MESSRS. WALKER AND HALL'S CUTLERY WORKS.

A most interesting visit was paid to Messrs. Walker and Hall's cutlery works. The cricketers were shown all over the huge concern. Sir Albert Bingham who owns the works had presented a flying machine to the Australian forces in France, so he was well known by name to the cricketers. Before leaving the works each member of the party was promised a pint tankard as a souvenir of the visit to Sheffield, each tankard to be engraved with the recipient's signature. There is a most interesting visitors' book at Walker and Hall's, which has been well preserved since 1879. Gregory found Syd Gregory's signature in that book which went back a good many years, when Syd first visited Sheffield. Speaking for myself, I remembered, when a boy, that my father had visited the self-same establishment, and turning back to 1882, I found my father's signature as having visited the works on April 12th, that year.

From the roof of the works, a splendid view of the surrounding country was obtained the Derbyshire Hills looking a petty picture in the glorious sunshine, and in the distance there was Bramall Lane cricket ground discernible. Little did the visitors dream of the match ending in the almost sensational manner in which it did. But therein comes the glorious uncertainty in cricket. It was the batting of Yorkshire which was really bad. In bowling and in fielding, they put up a splendid show. I will leave out the matter of a few catches which went a-begging, and which told a tale in the first innings of the Australians. But the wicket was not all that could be desired. After the long, long spell of hot sunshine, it was not to be expected that wickets would be as good as during a normal season. There was a patch here, and a patch, there, consequently bowlers did things which surprised bowlers every bit as much as it surprised batsmen. Poor Yorkshire. The Australians were heartily delighted that they had beaten Yorkshire, more pleased than had been the case with other counties.

SHIMIDZU BEATS SLOEM IN SINGLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 21.

In the Davis Cup Singles Shimidzu beat Sloem 7/5, 2/6, 6/0, 6/2.

CHARITIES.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER COLLECTIONS.

Names.	Amount. Rs.
Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit	250
Mr. A. Chatterjee	10
Mr. A. Chatterjee	5
Mr. Cawasji Framjee	101
Mr. Ranchordas Mudhardas Shroff	10
Mr. Umar Sobhani	200
Anonymous	250
Sympathiser (M. V. K.)	250
Messrs. Mulji Jaitha & Co.	251
Mr. F. R. Ginwalla	25
Mr. Ranchordas Narayandas	35
Total Rs.	1,387
Amount previously acknowledged	8,754
	10,141

"INDIAN EXHIBITION COMMITTEE'S GIFT."

A sum of Rs. 1,487/14/9 only being the surplus of the funds of the Indian Exhibition Committee is handed over to the Principal, The Sydenham College of Commerce for the purchase of a cup-board and books on Exhibitions for the use of the college.

DHARWAR SHOOTING.

CONGRESS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 21.

The committee appointed by the National Congress to enquire into the Dharwar shooting affair began its work on 18th instant. It is holding its enquiry in the Rashtriya Sabha Hall and is open to public and is always overcrowded. They are examining important persons of the town from day to-day. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and D. V. Gokhale of Poona came here yesterday, they attended the committee's court and addressed a huge mass meeting in the evening in the open ground near Khilafat committee library on Swarajya and how to attain it.

DHARWAR, Aug. 21.

Two of the accused in the Dharwar riot case on Friday applied for postponement of the case for a month to the Sessions Judge as Mr. Narayana Rao Karagudri, pleader who was to have appeared for these accused died the previous day. The accused wanted some time to engage another pleader and for giving him instructions. The application was rejected stating the grounds cited by the accused were not sufficient and only two out of 27 accused wanted postponement and the case had been fixed by the special application of Government pleader and it will begin on Monday.

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE LEPER MISSION.

A MEETING AT BOMBAY.

A meeting was held on Sunday the 21st instant, at 6 p.m. S.T.) at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, to consider the important subject of "Leprosy, its treatment and cure."

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar presided.

The Chairman at the outset remarked that Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose had come to Bombay with one friend Pandit Kriparam for the purpose of selecting leper patients and administering to them their remedies. But it was desired of the Pandit as well of the Committee which had been appointed in Calcutta that treatment by the Pandit ought to be under the supervision and observation of medical experts well-known in the public and laymen known to the public so that the Committee in the first instance satisfy itself whether treament has been successful and then go before the public stating the measure for starting an hospital where treatment might be given to the leper patients.

Mr. Bhawanidas Motiwala then asked as to how long did it make to effect a complete cure to which Pandit Kriparan replied that it depended on the constitution of the patient, but it took from 2 to 6 months generally. At times it took even 8 months for a complete cure.

Mr. K. Natrajan then said that he advised the Pandit to try cases from the Acworth Leper Asylum because they could get real cases of leprosy of the worst type. There and that the patients would be subjected to a searching test by medical men of Western education.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gulabchand Divchand then proposed and Mr. M. R. Bodas seconded and carried unanimously "that a committee including medical experts be elected to assist Pandit Kripa Ram in his treatment of lepers and to decide as to its results. A Committee of men of influence was appointed.

A votes of thanks to the President of Corporation, and Municipal Commissioner for their sympathy and help and the president for presiding over the meeting terminated the proceeding.

Cholera is showing signs of abating in Punjab. Government has called for report on arrangement in Lahore for dealing with case of contagious diseases.

The Calcutta High Court will close for vacation from the 25th instant to the 8th November. (A.P.)

Government of India have on the recommendation of the Bombay MilOwners' Association nominated Mr. J. A. Kay, of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Company Ltd., as a representative of the Indian employers on the Treaty of Versailles in place of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy. This nomination will hold good until the 9th July 1922. (A.P.).

September 22nd has been allotted for non-official business in Council of State.—(A. P.)

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* * * *

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, August 22, 1921.

THE USE OF KHADI.

An Indian gentleman who claimed to be an ardent Nationalist once, we are told, when a friend asked him why he would dress in European clothes, replied: "But they are Swadeshi—this suit, this shirt, these socks and shoes, this neck-tie—all pure Swadeshi"! He was astonished when his friend received the explanation with a scornful laugh; and if the Swadeshi movement was no more than a movement to "support home industries", he would have had some reason for astonishment since, for all the purposes of such a movement, he had done his duty. But the Indian Swadeshi movement is much more than that; it is an expression of the will of a great nation, which has been humbled by the partial loss of its identity to resume its own identity with pride in everything which it can truly call its own. The wearing of European clothes by Indians is a badge of servile imitation which the national consciousness once roused unhesitatingly condemns; for the garb of Europe is ill-suited to the life of Asia; and even Europeans will confess that it is ugly, inconvenient and uncomfortable. In old days, before the notion of "White" supremacy unbalanced the relations between East and West, it was customary for European dwellers in the East to assume Eastern dress for comfort as well as in order not to be conspicuous. Lane, the author of "The Modern Egyptians", was never quite at home in English clothes when he returned to England. And Eastern dwellers in Europe adopted European dress with slight distinctions. They still do so, but the European in the East no longer condescends to put on Eastern dress; since his own style of clothing has become, in his opinion, the evidence of racial superiority.

For Asiatics to assume that dress in their own country, in a pitiful attempt to assimilate themselves to the ruling race, is openly to acknowledge that claim to inherent racial superiority. We know from history that Asiatics are not inferior to Europeans; but they are different. Their difference should be their pride. If they are ashamed of it, then they deserve to be subjected by a people which possesses proper pride in its own character; and so long as they are ashamed of it, they will remain subject. That is why the wearing of clothes of European fashion even though every article of clothing be of Indian manufacture is intolerable to the spirit of an Indian nationalist.

Few Indian Nationalists today of whatever shade of opinion will differ seriously from the above reflections which are of a general nature. But when we come to khadi we reach controversial ground. Yet it is only by the use of khadi that a man can be quite sure that he is wearing something absolutely Indian both in form and workmanship. It is the sudden burning focus of a movement which has led a vague and ineffectual existence for some years; and the proof of its efficacity as a weapon is the sudden anxiety of Lancashire and the opposition of the British Press in India, which is not opposed to the idea of Swadeshi. The Indian nation is now fighting not only for its natural rights, but for the natural right of every people in the world to free development; for the redress of a tremendous wrong which has been done to El Islam, and with the hope to force the Government of England to restore the honour and prestige of England, which are in the dust, by doing justice in accord with England's promises. Do Indians feel the injustice and indignities which are heaped on their compatriots in other portions of the empire; do they recall the House of Lords Debate upon the Punjab wrong; do they burn with indignation at the wrongs and insults which have been offered to India in the matter of the Turkish settlement, wrong after wrong, insult after insult? All the talk of Councils and Assemblies cannot help the Indian people in this hour of trial. They are an unarmed people, who cannot use force. But they can help themselves in the way indicated by the seer in their midst. And if they make but a display of unanimity, they will help themselves with wonderful effect. Let every Indian worthy of the name, then, take to khadi. Let rich men and women start a fund for the supply of Indian homespun to the Indian poor and needy. Let all the foreign clothes that can be sent, be sent to Smyrna, and let the rest be burnt in public solemnly, a sacrifice which shall bear witness to the fervour of the nation's will for freedom and for justice.

THE FAMINE IN KANGRA.

We have received a letter from Pandit Rambhaj Datt Chaudheri, thanking in heartfelt terms the Bombay subscribers to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund and imploring further help. The famine in the Khulna district of Bengal, of which more detailed accounts reached us, has overshadowed the Kangra famine in our columns and our readers' minds, but the want there and the urgent need of help is hardly, if at all, less than at Khulna. The following passages from the above-mentioned letter of Pandit Rambhaj Datt Chaudheri, which is dated Kangra, Aug. 14, may serve to give our readers some idea of the distress which he asks Bombay's help to alleviate, and of the peculiar local difficulties in the way of the relief work:

> One great difficulty of this District particularly of Hamirpur Tehsil is that the major portion of its young men were enlisted in the army and they have left not hundreds but thousands of widows of noble birth—who are getting Rs. 3 to 4 a month as pension—one case has been brought to my notice where there is only one aged Rajput male member and fifteen female members, all widows; three lost their husbands by natural death and the remaining twelve are victims of the great war. The old man cannot possibly be expected to support them, and the pension that the twelve get amounts to about Rs. 40 a month. And we can't get more than two to two and a half seers of rice for a rupee in places. The volunteers who are doing the relief work, have to work very hard Those who are capable of coming to the centres of relief are not persons who really deserve help—those who really deserve help are too weak to come to the place where rice is being distributed either free or, as is generally the case, sold at cheaper rates. There is a saying here "ik naloo du kuwaloo" that is "one hill stream two foot-paths." You have just to go down a very steep hill side—then cross the almost impassable hill current (fortunately not very wide and one that subsides every two or three hours) climb an equally difficult almost erect wall-like side of a hill—and then, without any flat top to tread upon, you have to go down hill again. A man standing on the top of one may talk to a friend standing on the top of another—yet it will require an hour or more if he were to undertake to shake hands with him. I cannot describe it better than to compare it with the zig zag line produced by an unusually strong electric current.
>
> They take a seer or two of wheat or maize, mix it with about the same quantity of mango stones and husk of rice and get the three powdered together and eat.
>
> Cholera which is the natural concomitant of famine though it subsided for a fortnight has reappeared—The power of resistance has gone and the people have been obliged to have resort to unnatural diet—many families have been seen living on leaves of various vegetables mixed with some sort of grain, so do very kindly help and oblige.
>
> I want each one of your readers to contribute their one day's food expenses each without fail to me towards the famine relief if they can't do more.—Yours truly,
>
> Rambhaj Datt Chaudheri,
> Punjab Famine Relief Fund,
> KANGRA.

There was a time and not so long ago in India when the work of Famine Relief was regarded as the work of Government and left to them. It is one of the most hopeful and inspiring of the many signs of national awakening which we see to-day that Indians now think not of Government's but their own duty in this matter. Self-help and not a slack dependence upon Government is the way of honour and of dignity for every nation. There is no better proof of India's brotherhood of heart to-day than the helping hand extended from a distant province to the sufferers of Khulna and of Kangra, just as there is no better proof of the reality of Asiatic brotherhood than the gifts of clothes and money sent from India to the wretched victims of injustice in far distant Anatolia. Bombay the Rich should take the lead in this great work of charity and healing which brings a blessing to the giver no less than to those benefited by the gift.

THE RIGHT COURSE.

The Corporation, at its special meeting on Friday, respected popular wishes, as expressed in these columns, by rejecting the proposal to prolong the period of is exisence pending the settlement of ist constitution according to the proposed extended franchise. The decision was taken with the help of the casting vote of the President who and the members who voted or spoke in favour of it, especially Drs. Velkar, Viegas and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, deserve to be congratulated. The last-named member, who made the most effective contribution to the debate, was frank when he referred to "a feeling among a certain section of the public and also among certain members of the Government that this was not an opportune time for bringing a democratic constitution into force, as they feared that the new franchise would not be properly used", the "improper" use of course being the triumph of non-cooperation candidates in the Municipal elections. That this fear should exist among certain members of the Government and their cooperationist supporters is, perhaps, natural, but that the former should let it influence their conduct of public affairs is an eloquent testimony to the honesty of their methods and sincerity of their purpose. It reflects no little credit on Mr. Jamnadas that he should have denounced action prompted by such considerations. The right course of action for the Corporation, as he said, was, instead of asking for extension of the period of its existence, to call upon Government not to delay matters. The attitude of the Commissioner seems to us rather inexplicable and unfortunate. We agree that even if the Bill extending the franchise is passed in the September session of the Council, considerable time must elapse before the revised electoral roll is prepared. But for the head of the Municipal Executive to say that he was perfectly satisfied that even if he was assured beforehand that the new franchise would be introduced, he could not prepare a satisfactory electoral roll so as to hold the elections in January, does not say much for the efficiency of Municipal administration. The Commissioner is a servant of the Corporation, and when emergency requires it he must rise to the occasion and take exceptional measures to carry out its behests. The elections generally take place in February and if the Bill is passed in September, four months will not be too short a period in which to finish the electoral roll if the present Municipal staff is paid to do extra work or is given the assistance of a special staff. It seems to us, however, that the main obstacle to the immediate enforcement of the proposed new constitution comes from Government circles which are afraid of the Corporation machinery being captured by non-cooperators. One of the corporators said that the Minister in charge of Local self-government being a new man did not recognise his responsibility. We do not know how far that is true nor what substance there is in the suggestion that has been brought to our knowledge that the movement for extension was inspired by Government who were anxious to be armed with an excuse for delay in passing the Bill, which the acceptance of the resolution would have afforded them. However that may be, the Corporation has taken the right course in rejecting the resolution and has left it to Government to demonstrate the sincerity of their intention to introduce a democratic franchise without delay.

Notes of the Day.

Explanation Required.

In view of the attempts that are being made both in this country and in England to lend a coloring to the Munitions case that it is mainly in the interests of Swadeshi that the case has been withdrawn and that those concerned in the Swadeshi movement would not mind the questionable bargain entered into by Sir Thomas Holland, it is necessary that an emphatic protest should be made on behalf of the public of this country against both the vile suggestion and the unholy attempts to mislead the people of England. Every Indian and every Swadeshist will entirely repudiate the suggestion that any Swadeshi concerns stand in need of or would welcome such a protection from justice or rather the absence of justice as was offered to the "Swadeshi" concerns of Karnani and Banerjee. The Indian public would rather see a thousand Swadeshi enterprises go to pot than that fraud and chicanery practised by those controlling these concerns should remain unpunished. The suggestion, whether it is made by Sir Thomas Holland or any of his "advisers", that the Indian public entertain any other view on the subject, is an insult to India. If Sir Thomas Holland is solely responsible for giving currency to such an idea, the fact can only show what a low opinion he has of Indian commercial morality and how unfitted he is to be at the head of the Commerce and Industries Department. We hope that the Viceroy will take the earliest opportunity to disabuse Sir Thomas' mind of such perverted notions and that his Excellency will also take steps to make it known to the British public that Indians deny as emphatically as any Britisher that felony should be permitted to be compounded in the interests of Swadeshi.

Sir T. Holland: "The Government"!

But, apart from this so-called "Swadeshi" aspect of the question, there is another and, to our mind, graver, consideration which should not be lost sight of in connection with this case. Throughout the proceedings of the last day of the trial, the Advocate-General spoke in the name of the Government of India. He spoke of "the Government of India" having been informed from various sources that if the prosecutions of Karnani and Banerjee were proceeded with, widespread commercial and industrial interests would be severely affected, that "the Government" consider that these men should escape punishment rather than that "Swadeshi" should suffer and that he (the Advocate-General) was "instructed by Government" to ask for the withdrawal of the charges, and so on. The Viceroy's statement, however, makes it clear that "The terms of the statement made by the Advocate-General were not known to Government, *who were not consulted* about the withdrawal till they appeared in the press." It is clear from this that Sir Thomas Holland is wholly responsible for the misleading instructions given to the Advocate-General and that he used the name of the Government of India and arrogated to himself its powers when he had no right to use that name or assume those powers. Sir Thomas Holland, in these circumstances, owes to himself as well as the Government of India and the public, a satisfactory explanation of his action in the whole affair.

A Wise Proceeding.

The District Magistrate of Thana may be congratulated on his timely climb-down from the untenable position he chose to occupy during the last four weeks. He has sought to save his face by giving out in his present order that the object of the issue of his previous order has been served "by indicating the particular forms of activity which tend to resentment, retaliation and local disturbance." The Magistrate must be aware that what he now says is mere moonshine. If the issue of the order under Section 144, C. P. C., has served any purpose at all, it has served merely to demonstrate to the public the necessity of being prepared to see unscrupulous use made of the existing law by members of the bureaucracy. And the public were, indeed, prepared for that. If Mr. Campbell had waited for a few days more he would have seen that the public of the district were prepared to ignore his illegal order and pursue their peaceful temperance campaign. The Magistrate would do well to realise that it is not so much the activities of the temperance workers that "tend to resentment, retaliation and local disturbance", as the illegal and utterly senseless orders which officials in their wrath against the Non-Cooperation movement are in the habit of issuing. By the way, was not the "personal assurance of the leaders" given to Mr. Campbell before he issued his order of July 20th and, if it was, why did he ignore it then and why does he attach importance to it only now? We hope other officials will profit from Mr. Campbell's example.

The Cooperative Conference.

Unlike in previous years, the Provincial Cooperative Conference for the Bombay Presidency which meets to-day at Poona is organized by and held under the auspices of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute. This body is the representative institution of cooperative workers in the Presidency, and corresponds to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society in several respects. The Institute would have done well to have held the first non-official Cooperative Conference in Bombay—the centre of social and political life in the Presidency—and to have invited some eminent non-official cooperator to preside over its deliberations. But tradition has been too strong for those entrusted with the organization of the Conference and as in previous years the Governor of Bombay will open the Conference, and the Minister-in-charge of Cooperation will act as a Vice-Chairman, and preside after the Governor has left the Conference. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta has in the past taken a distinguished part in the cooperative movement and holds strong independent views on many of the problems confronting the movement. He may be expected to give expression to these even though they do not harmonize with the existing practice and policy of the Department over which he now presides. The most important issue which now faces workers in the movement, and which owing to lack of proper perspective has been but dimly appreciated, is the evolution of a system of self-government within the movement itself. Besides exercising the statutory functions vested in him under the Cooperative Societies Act, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, in this as in other provinces, performs numerous other duties, wields large powers of control, and to all intents determines the policy of the movement. Rules and circulars fetter the discretion of different classes of Cooperative Societies, and cooperators are in no sense directly responsible for decisions on matters of policy to which, however, they have to conform. Changes in personnel, as has been abundantly proved by the experiences of cooperators in this Presidency, during the last year and a half, give rise to sudden changes in policy and practice, and cooperators find themselves confronted with decisions in the framing of which they have had no share. The remedy for this position rests with cooperative workers themselves, for with a representative body created to focus the opinion of all classes of Cooperative Societies, they would be justified in demanding that this body should be made responsible for control of the policy of the movement. The Registrar's duties should, moreover, be restricted to the statutory—mainly judicial and quasi-judicial—functions, the performance of which is obligatory on him; and responsibility for the performance of all non-statutory duties should be definitely transferred to various cooperative institutions within the movement itself.

IRISH SITUATION.

"EVERYTHING POSSIBLE HAS BEEN CONCEDED."

RESULT OF REJECTION OF TERMS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons, moving adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George made a statement on the Irish situation. He declared that Government's letter to Mr. De Valera contained everything that they thought they could possibly concede in order to purchase peace and goodwill of the Irish people, and had gained the support of sane opinion in Britain and Ireland. Explanation, elucidation and elaboration would be possible, but the outline of proposals could not be altered nor the basis changed.

If an agreement was reached, said the Premier, details would be worked out carefully, in order not to leave any loophole for misunderstandings, and, after that, the Bill would be framed and submitted to Parliament as speedily as possible. The Premier was anxious to avoid words that might be interpreted as threats, but, he said, should the terms be rejected the situation would be graver than we had ever confronted.

The present terms defined the issue more clearly than ever before, and the rejection would be an unmistakable challenge to the authority of the Crown and the Unity of the Empire. Steps would then have to be taken on which the Parliament would be given an opportunity to express an opinion. In spite of disquieting facts, the Premier hoped that reason would prevail, and that Irish leaders would not reject the largest measure of freedom that had ever been offered.

UNCERTAINTY OF IRISH SITUATION.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED TILL OCTOBER 18.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 20.

Owing to the uncertainty of the Irish situation Parliament is not being prorogued but both the Houses are adjourning to-morrow until October 18th, Speaker having the power to summon a meeting earlier if desired.

DAIL EIREANN'S SECRET SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 20.

The Dail Eireann held a Secret Session to-day.

PRIVATE SESSION ON AUG. 22ND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

The Sinn Fein authorities in Dublin announce that the Dail Eireann will consider a reply to the British proposals, in a private session, on August 22nd. It is understood that the Dail Eireann is at present attending to Departmental Reports.

RUBBER INDUSTRY CRISIS.

LEADING LONDON BROKERS' CIRCULARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 20.

A number of leading London brokers have sent circulars to the shareholders of the Rubber Companies suggesting the formation of the Association to protect the shareholders' interests "in view of the serious crisis through which the industry is passing and the possibility that many companies may go into insolvency."

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

FIRST STATION OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 20.

The first station of the Imperial Wireless Chain which has been erected at Oxford was opened to-day. The Postmaster-General sent a message of greeting to all the British stations within range.

CABLE ITEMS.

Messrs. J. P. Coats, Limited, have inaugurated an important installation of oil-burning apparatus in their Paisley thread mills. Old boilers have been converted with excellent results, and there is every prospect of an extension of oil fuel system.

The following horses were scratched from the St. Leger at 9 a.m. on August 19th:—Alan Breck, Plato, Brulefer.

Mr. Jevanjee, head of the Indian deputation from East Africa, was entertained by the Maharao of Cutch and Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri at private lunch to-day.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

HOW CAN IT BE SECURED?

WORK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE REVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 20.

In reviewing the work of the Imperial Conference in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the war services of the Dominions and India.

He dwelt on the consequent changed character of the Conference compared with that before the War. The Conference, he said, has fully discussed the Foreign Policy with the result that he himself and Lord Curzon were immensely strengthened at the Supreme Council. Other members of the Council were immensely impressed by the knowledge that they represented views of the whole of the British Empire.

Replying to interruptions Mr. Lloyd George said that the Conference had not discussed Ireland because the Dominions had their own difficulties in this connection.

He paid a tribute to the honourable part played by General Smuts in regard to Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George said it had been decided during the war to have discussions on the constitutional aspects of the Empire and he was bound to include that in the agenda but consensus of opinion was that it would be a mistake to lay down rules because thereby that indefinable thing that makes the British Empire would be limited and its unity weakened. Two and a quarter millions of fighting men from overseas were better than written rules.

CONSOLIDATED EMPIRE.

The gigantic events of the war had consolidated the Empire in a fashion which generations could not otherwise have done. What mattered was the need for Conferences frequently and hence the possibility of improving Communications had been discussed including the suggestions to use fast cruisers and even airships. "But experiments with airships must go much further before I agree to go to Australia through typhoon in one."

The Premier said that the most effective was of securing unity of the Empire was by means of Conferences and hence he hoped that the Prime Ministers shortly would be able to consult their parliaments on the matter.

NAVAL FORCE.

Consensus of opinion of the Conference was that the Empire must have a Naval Force equal to any country in the world and it would not be fair to leave Motherland the whole burden of Naval Defence but the extent and nature of contributions must be kept to the Dominions and India because each naturally is anxious to guard its own independence in this respect. "This is not a matter on which we could presume to dictate, prescribe or even suggest."

GERMAN-POLISH CONFERENCE

PEOPLE OF UPPER SILESIA APPEALED FOR PEACEFUL CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 20.

Berlin.—The Conference at Kattowitz between the German industrialists and the representatives of the Polish Parties is most important. It included a number of members of the Reichstag representing all the parties in addition to the leaders of all the German Trade-Unions. The Polish representatives included Skolny, Korfanty's successor as the Polish Plebiscite Commissioner, and the Trade Unions' leaders.

The Conference decided to issue identical manifestoes to the population of Upper Silesia appealing for their peaceful cooperation and also to form German and Polish Committees to aid the maintenance of order.

UPPER SILESIA.

STATEMENT REQUIRED FROM SPANISH REPRESENTATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

Viscount Ishii, Acting President of the Council of League of Nations, has invited Deleon, Spanish Representative, to place before the Council, on August 29th at Geneva an impartial statement on the facts of the question of Upper Silesia.

RAPID GREEK ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 21.

Athens.—A Communique says the Greeks advancing on a front of fifty-five miles have advanced sixty miles. The inhabitants are following the Kemalist army which Greek aeroplanes are harassing night and day. Kemal Pasha is surprised at the rapidity of the Greek advance and it is not known at present where he will accept battle.

The 2/15th Sikhs, raised during the war, has been disbanded. (A. P.)

The total number of cows and calves sacrificed comes up to 18 only during the three Bakr-Id days for the Aligarh city.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

ITS UTILITY DURING WAR.

PREMIER ON NEED OF ITS RENEWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the Imperial Conference, dwelt upon Japan's loyal interpretation of the Alliance, enabling us to guarantee the transport of overseas troops which otherwise would have been impossible As both Messrs. Massey and Hughes had recognised, the Japanese help in chasing the raiders was one of the turning factors of war "Shall it be suggested", said the Premier "that we now say to the Japanese, 'thank you for standing by us in the time of trouble but we don't need you any longer.' 'Good-bye'. Would anyone so behave in business? The British Empire must behave like gentlemen—(cheers)—and if it is suggested that we should end the alliance when the trouble is over, that would not be becoming to the Empire in dealing faithfully with an Ally. (Cheers.). That does not mean that we are continuing the Alliance with any point against any body else. Certainly not the United States." (Cheers.).

FRIENDSHIP WITH U. S.

Mr. Lloyd George said it was the cardinal principle of the British policy to act in complete accord with the United States (Cheers) There was no country in the world with which it was more important to act in concert. It was very difficult to get Englishman to regard the American as a foreigner but he did not see why it was impossible to remember our obligations to Japan and at the same time preserve the spirit of fraternity with the United States. Mr. Lloyd George declared that the whole British Empire agreed with the desire for a complete friendship with the United States and the necessity for removing every conceivable obstacle to such a friendship. The Anglo-American agreement would be an absolute guarantee of peace, and he was still hopeful that such an understanding as would make us feel such a partnership could be established will ensure the result of the Washington Conference.

DEATH OF M RALLIS.

LATE PREMIER OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

An Athens message announces the death of M. Rhallis, the late Premier.

SHIP-YARD JOINERS' STRIKE.

WORK RESUMED UNDER REDUCTION OF WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 20.

After the strike, lasting eight months, which has done incalculable injury to a number of industries, Shipyard joiners are resuming work to-day on the basis of an immediate reduction in wages of six shillings per week with a further reduction of three shillings in October and possible additional three shillings in December.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF ILLICIT OPIUM.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 20.

Questioned in the House of Commons as to how the League of Nations proposes to enforce the decrees with regard to discouragement of illicit opium in the countries like China and Persia, Mr. Shortt replied that the League was entrusted with the general supervision of executing of the 1912 Opium Convention, the provisions of which required its signatories to enact effective regulations for the control of the production and the distribution of opium, but it did not rest with the League to decide how much opium might be grown.

SENTENCED FOR REFUSING TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

JULLUNDUR, Aug. 17.

Drahmchari Balkrishmanand, who was prosecuted under section 108, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Col. Buck. District Magistrate Jullundur, as he refused to furnish security at Nawashahr where the case was heard. Crowds gathered to watch the case.

VICTORY INDEED!

THANA PICKETING.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER RESCINDED.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Thana, writes under date August 20:—

To the Editor "Bombay Chronicle." Bombay.

Sir,—I send herewith a copy of an order issued by the Collector of Thana rescinding his order issued under Section 144 Cr. Pro. Code prohibiting picketing in the Thana District.

ORDER.

The object of Section 144 Cr. Pro. Code which is directed specially to the immediate prevention of action likely to cause offence or lead to a breach of the peace having been served by indicating the particular forms of activity which tend to resentment, retaliation and local disturbance and although the District Magistrate cannot divest himself of the duty of taking measures at any time to prevent a course of action likely to lead to disturbance yet after personal assurances received from respected leaders regarding a determination to avoid abuses and to preserve the peace for the future the order issued on the 20th July 1921 is hereby rescinded.

(Sd.) C. S. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate, Thana.

Thana, 19th August, 1921.

MEMORANDUM

THANA, Aug. 19.

As the order under Section 144 Cr. Pro. Code has been rescinded on the personal assurance of leaders it is desirable that the 50 years rule too be held in abeyance as being covered by the same assurance.

(Sd.) C. S. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate.

MR. CHOTANI GIVES LUNCHEON.

TO AFGHAN MISSION AND PALESTINE DELEGATION.

ASSURANCE OF INDIAN MOSLEMS' SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 21.

Mr. Chotani gave luncheon today at the Savoy Hotel to Members of the Afghan Mission and the Palestine Delegation. Mr. Chotani, in the course of his speech, paid a tribute to Mohammed Khan and assured the Afghans of Indian goodwill. He said that Indian Moslems would never rest content until they saw the Holyland again under the same aegis which gave equal freedom for the people of all the three religions who lived there.

Musakazin Pasha Head of the Palestine Arab Delegation, declared that complete fraternity had existed between Arabs, Christians and Moslems and Jews, for centuries. Why Arabs were up against, now was not the Jews but the establishment of a non-Arab domination in the guise of a National Home for Jews.

Mohammed Khan declared that Afghanistan did not wish to encroach upon the rights of territories of other nations. Its one desire was to maintain its own integrity and independence.

PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR.

THE PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 21.

The official itinerary of the Prince of Wales' visit to India shows that he will depart from Portsmouth on board the H. M. S. "Renown" on October 26th. He will reach Gibraltar on October 29th; Malta on November 1st; Portsaid on November 5th; Suez on November 7th; Aden on November 12th; and Bombay on November 17th. The Prince's Tour of India will conclude on March 17th, when it is understood that he will depart for Japan on a short visit.

LONG LEASE OF PORT OF PETROGRAD.

SECURED BY ENGLISH FINANCIAL GROUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

Mr. Donald Macleod, in the weekly report, says it is reported that the English financial group has secured a long lease from the Soviet of the Port of Petrograd. If it is carried out, it should prove of great value to the shipping of all nations. Law has just been passed in France, stipulating that the French State Fleet of cargo steamers must be sold by July 21st, 1923. It is evident that private owners will have to face a serious competition, during the next few years, for a huge fleet of the American Shipping Board has not yet been disposed of.

INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

HOW TO ACHIEVE IT?

PANDIT MALVIYA ON SWADESHI.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a public address on Saturday evening at the Excelsior Theatre on the Industrial Regeneration of India. Mr. Laljee Naranji, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, presiding.

The lecturer seems to have so much fascinated the Bombay public, that more than an hour before the proceedings the theatre gets packed to its utmost capacity, ladies of almost all the advanced communities taking equally keen interest as men by their presence in a considerable number.

Pandit Malaviya then addressing the meeting said he thanked the Merchants' Chamber for inviting him to address on such an important subject as "Regeneration of Industries". He said he did not know much about Commerce, but he was prompted to speak owing to the painful circumstances in which the Indian industries had been placed at present. A hundred years ago Dutch and Portuguese people used to take away Indian materials to Europe. But now the tables had been turned. Last year India had imported goods worth Rs. 208 crores viz. cloth worth Rs. 60 crores, glassware Rs. 22 crores, hardware Rs 20 crores, paper Rs. 18 crores, and salt Rs. 2 crores. The whole total of export and import amounted to Rs. 553 crores. Now, there was no shame in exporting our goods to any foreign country or importing goods from other countries. What Indians were concerned with was whether the country could produce goods that was being imported and whether it could not turn out goods from raw materials that it was exporting at present and importing under the cover of manufactured goods. In this connection he cited Mr. W. Digby who had said that the too many famines in India were the result of economic drain. In 1880, a Commission was appointed by Government to enquire into the question of the possibilities of developing Indian Industries. Later on, in 1916, another Commission called the Industrial Commission was appointed by Government, but neither the recommendations of the Commission of 1880 nor that of 1916 were so far given effect to by the Government. The result was that there was a great economic drain brought about by unnecessary export and import which was still continuing.

INDIA, A MILCH COW OF EUROPE.

The condition of India therefore has been like a milched cow, that is being strained to her utmost by the European manufacturers. In this saddening state of affairs, it was a matter of great satisfaction to him that the Mill industry in India was giving a good account of itself and doing profitable work. He said at the outset that goods worth Rs. 553 crores were exported and imported in India. But all this shipping and transport of goods was done by a foreign agency, viz:—by English, French, German, American or Japanese mercantile marine steamers.

INDIA'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

As far as 1803 India used to build her own ships. Even now India can build her own ships as all the necessary materials for shipbuilding, such as wood, iron, etc., were at her door, and if we did not build ships for our own use, the fault was ours. In 1803 Lord Wellesley sent some ships built in India to England and assured England that India was in a position to meet even a large demand. But the very sight of Indian ships proved a great eye-sore to the ship-builders in England. They took an extremely hostile attitude. They urged the English Government to put a stop to this Industry and the Government in accordance with their wishes issued orders that this India's ship-building industry was not to be encouraged. India has thus been defeated and made helpless not by guns, or arms or ammunitions, but by the foreign ships carrying goods from India to other countries.

Continuing Mr. Malaviya said: Japan did not build its own ships as far as 40 or 50 years back but now we find Japanese ships in almost every part of the world. If we give a cursory glance in any harbour, we find English, American, German or Japanese ships but not a single Indian ship in it! This deplorable state of affairs, will go on until we secure people's government, i.e. until we have the reign of Government in our own hands.

When Japan started building its own ships a similar agitation was started against her as was the case with India, but the Japanese Government was a paternal Government. It supported this industry with a State subsidy and we see the result by its enormous fleet and the prosperity of that land.

An Indian gentleman, Mr Cowasdas Trikum ji has started a ship-building industry and he has assured the speaker that the ships built in his yard would stand a life of 25 years more than those built by English shipbuilders.

NEED OF BUILDING SHIPS.

If India had its own ships there would be also a great profit and saving in tonnage. He cited an example of an Indian shipping company who used to charge Rs. 11 per ton for exporting Burma rice whereas the English companies used to charge Rs. 24 per ton. Thus the former company saved Rs. 80 lakhs in freight.

NEED FOR SELF-HELP.

As water and heat was necessary for good crops and harvest so Government support was necessary for the development of indigenious industries. But we must not forget at the same time the adage "Heaven helps those who help themselves." It was for us now to help ourselves before Government can help us. We must therefore awake from the slough of disappointment with the renewed spirit of self-help and self-confidence. It was true and we must take for granted that Englishmen would not help us.

A few days ago he (the speaker) was talk-

(Continued on next page.)

LONDON LETTER.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

THE PREMIER AND "THE TIMES."

LORD SYDENHAM SNUBBED.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. de Valera, President of the Irish Republic, together with Mr. Arthur Griffiths, and other colleagues, some of them released from gaol for the purpose, arrived in London from Ireland on Wednesday evening. They were accorded an enthusiastic reception by a large crowd at Euston station,—a crowd which was composed by no means exclusively of Irishmen, for whatever may be the bitterness and prejudice existing in the military and official classes in this country, there is no doubt that the average man in the street has conceived a high respect and admiration for these Sinn Feiners. The Englishman has, at least, the quality of respecting those who stand up to him. He is only prepared to bully those who can't or don't! Moreover, in spite of the shrieks of the "Morning Post" and a few other journals, at the iniquity of sitting down to confer with "murderers",—General Dyer and the Black and Tans don't murder of course, they only perform the duty of killing,—the man in the street is heartily relieved that the Irish truce has become an accomplished fact and that de Valera and his friends are actually here to meet the Prime Minister. There is a firm belief that matters having moved so far, they can only end with the conclusion of a definite and lasting peace on terms honourable to both sides. As far as de Valera is concerned, I am assured by an authoritative person in the councils of Sinn Fein, that he made thoroughly sure of his ground before setting out to visit London. The same authority informed me that negotiations, carried on through neutral parties, had been in progress for six weeks before Mr. Lloyd George issued his letter of invitation. At the same time the Premier is a very recent convert to the policy of peace with Ireland, for, it is no secret, that on the very eve almost of the King going to Belfast, he had overborne a movement in the Cabinet to offer Sinn Fein the Olive branch. The fact that he had already begun to feel the ground himself towards overtures to de Valera does not render this incredible. When one is such a quick-change opportunist as Mr. Lloyd George, it frequently happens that the preliminaries of a new move are coincident with the most emphatic assertions and actions in support of the attitude that is about to be abandoned. And our entertaining Prime Minister lives in such a whirl of opportunism that sometimes the merits—from the electioneering and advertising point of view—of two or three changes of policy may be undergoing a test all at the same time. *Toujours l'audace* is one of the mottoes which he has adopted from his study of success in politics and diplomacy and the audacity with which he jumps round the moment he finds the ground slipping from beneath his feet, exceeds anything that has ever been seen even in the politics of this country, and we have had some pretty expert jumpers. But a few weeks ago the move was to sweep the country with the anti-Socialist-Labour stunt, combined with an appeal to save the unity of the Empire by supporting the policy of force in Ireland. Private advices from the constituencies, however, showed the danger of this course and Mr. George is now quite indignant when Lord Robert Cecil reminds him of his onslaught on Labour, only a month or two old, just as he will presently indignantly repudiate the suggestion that he ever favoured a policy of force in Ireland.

De Valera to meet Premier.

But to return to de Valera. He is to meet the Prime Minister alone this evening. The meeting is to be private and the discussion informal. But on its result hangs the whole fate of the future negotiations. De Valera has the advantage of knowing exactly where he stands and how far he can go. Mr. George, of course, is not in that happy position. He knows neither where he is or how far he can carry the whole Cabinet with him. But that is not likely to make him uncomfortable. He will say and do just what appears to him most efficacious for his own political health at the moment and trust to his powers of persuasion and force of will to take his colleagues with him. The idea that he can offer de Valera any sort of compromise, based on an acceptance of the principle of the Home Rule Act, as has been suggested in Tory quarters, is, of course, out of the question. Sinn Fein means to have an independent Ireland and is prepared to continue the struggle if there is no agreement on that as a basis. The British Premier will have to meet and discuss with the Irish President as the leader of one nation talking to the leader of another on equal terms. There can be no idea, moreover, of the British Government retaining control of the naval and military defences of Ireland or dominating fiscal policy of the country. But the Irish, like the Egyptians, are prepared to give every reasonable guarantee for the preservation of and protection of legitimate British interests and to assure by every means the immunity of attack by Ireland of England or the use of Ireland as a base of operations against England by any hostile power. I do not imagine that these, indeed, are the points that will present difficulties to either side. The trouble lies with the *intransigeant* attitude of Ulster, which will require a lot of persuading to agree to any arrangement that cuts the British connection, even if the Union is nominally preserved. Sir James Craig, by keeping out of the conferences, has made himself a dark horse, but the Prime Minister, at least, knows what the Ulster Premier's attitude is

(Continued on page 11.)

PAREL WORKSHOP DISTURBANCES.

REAL GRIEVANCES O. T.

G. I. P. AUTHORITIES DENY RESPONSIBILITY.

We publish below letters from Mr. J. H. D. Wrench, the Acting Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway and from Mr. Ginwala the Vice-President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union re the recent disturbances at Parel Workshops. Mr. Wrench attempts to establish that the men had no real grievances and that no complaints were made by the men to the authorities Mr Ginwala's letter to the Loco Superintendent Parel about the narrowing of the entrance gates is in direct contradiction to Mr. Wrench's statements and Mr. Ginwala's second letter goes a long way to prove that the men had real grievances. Below are all three communications:

Locomotive Superintendent's Office,
Parel, August 21st 1921.

To
The Editor,
"The Bombay Chronicle" Bombay.

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your publishing the following letter in connection with the recent disturbance at the Parel Works of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

On the 17th instant a disturbance was caused by certain of the staff working in the Locomotive Shops at Parel which culminated in setting fire to the Time Office building and destroying the greater portion of the Works' Manager's office.

The destruction of the Time Office has made it impossible to open the Works until the damage has been repaired and a fresh supply of Time Tickets and Registers obtained. This work is already in hand but it is not anticipated that it will be completed before the first week in September and due notice will be given before the Works are re-opened.

As certain statements have appeared quoting a "Strike" and "Lockout" it must be made perfectly clear that both these words are incorrect and inapplicable in the present case.

The necessity to close the Works arises directly out of the damage done by those responsible for the disturbance There is no Strike and there is no Lock-out.

Also certain statements in regard to grievances on the part of the Workshop staff have appeared and the facts are as follows:—

(1) No complaints from the men have been received by the Management in regard to the protecting bars put up at the entrances to the Time Office.

(2) A letter dated 13th August was received in my office on 16th August from the Vice-President of the G. I. P Railway Union in which it was stated that certain barriers had been erected at the Time Office which doubled the time required for the men to enter and leave the Works. This letter which predicted serious trouble was being investigated by the Works Manager when the outbreak occurred.

(3) The barriers complained of had never been inspected by the Union Officials until after the outbreak in spite of the fact that they stated that they considered them likely to cause serious trouble.

(4) The statement that these barriers had doubled the time required for the men to enter and leave the Works has no foundation on fact.

(5) The first barrier erected has been in daily use for several months past without any complaint from the staff.

(6) The barriers erected give a space barely 3/4 inch less than those which have been in use for a considerable number of years.

The seriousness of such misrepresentation by Union Officials cannot be too severely condemned.

That the outbreak had been premeditated appears probable from the following facts:—

(a) All the confidential papers in the drawer of the Time Supervisor were removed and burnt while other papers in the same table were practically intact and undamaged.

(b) The building was set fire to at a second place where records of past Strikes were kept and it was here that the most oil was poured and the flames were fiercest.

Thanking you for your courtesy in affording publicity to the facts through the medium of your paper.

Yours truly,
J. M. D. WRENCH,
Acting Locomotive Superintendent.

The following is a copy of Mr. Ginwala's letter to the Loco. Superintendent Parel making a formal complaint about the narrowing of the entrance gates:—

373, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 13th August 1921.

From,
The Vice President,
G. I. P. Ry, Union.

To
The Loco. Superintendent,
PAREL.

Dear Sir,

I am informed by the men that the width of the entrance gate has been considerably narrowed with the result that only one man is able to get in instead of three men and the result is that it takes double the time for getting in and getting out. It means that they have to lose so much of their time out of the recess hour. This is rather a hardship on the men that they should be compelled to give up their legitimate recess time and consequently it has created a great discontent among the men.

You are fully aware that a similar attempt was made at Matunga with the result that the men went on strike and there was a considerable commotion. Ultimately the strike was settled upon the Superintendent agreeing to widen the gates.

I have therefore, to request you to widen as as before to avoid unnecessary trouble and discontent among the men.

I am further informed by the men that in case they fail to take their salary for one month then formerly they used to be paid along with the salary of the next month on the pay day i.e. on the 12th, but recently the rule has been altered and directions have been issued for payment of the same on the 25th of the month instead of 12th. That is not the case in Matunga and there is no reason why such new rules should be introduced from time to time.

I have therefore to request you to issue directions for payment of their salary as before on 12th instead of 25th of each month.

Your immediate attention to this letter is requested.

THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Mr. Ginwala writes thus about the real causes of the disturbance:—

It is stated in the press statement published in your yesterday's issue that the causes of the outbreak was unknown and that it was apparently the work of a few bad characters who had incited the more irresponsible element into disorder—using certain guards erected at the entrance to the time-keeper's office some months ago as an excuse and that no complaints with regard to this had been made to the works manager. It is further stated that the damage caused is so serious as to dislocate entirely the time-keeper's office work for a considerable period and that no date could be given as to when it would be possible to reopen the shops and that the damage was estimated at about Rs. 30,000.

A GENUINE GRIEVANCE.

Now as to the cause of out-break it is not far to seek. The proximate cause was the reduction of the width of the gates from 17 to 16 inches by putting an iron bar just after my letter of the 13th instant received by the Loco Superintendent on the 15th instant. In this letter I pointed out to the Loco Superintendent not to reduce the width of the gates as the men were considerably inconvenienced while getting in and getting out and that there was considerable commotion among the men on that account. A copy of the said letter is sent herewith which speaks for itself. It is therefore incorrect to state that the cause of the out-break is unknown or that no complaint was made to works manager. A similar trouble arose at Matunga when the width of the gates was reduced from 5ft to 22 inches and ultimately the width was raised to 3ft. 6 inches. But the width allowed here is only 16 inches which is barely sufficient for men to pass. Besides it takes a good deal of men's time out of the noon days recess and the men have to come early and go late owing to the difficulty of getting through the gate quickly. The Matunga incident was pointed out by me to the Loco Superintendent in my said letter with a request to widen the gates but though that letter was received by the Loco Superintendent on the evening of the 15th instant as admitted by him before me as well as Mr. Jhabwala when we went to inspect the time keepers office this morning, no action was taken to widen the said gates.

OTHER CAUSES.

The second cause of the out-break is the payment of the arrears of salary on the 25th of each month instead of on the pay day. The other causes which combined to bring about the unfortunate incident were many viz:—

Indiscriminate fining of men of the moulding shop, systematic dismissal and discharge and fining of the men by the works manager Mr. Platt for smoking bidy in the workshop. In addition to this several men were ill treated by the foremen as well as works manager and in one case I personally saw a workman being branded by ignited bidy by Mr. Platt the works manager. In adidtion to this Mr. Platt has made undesirable changes from the men's point of view in the latrines causing them great inconvenience. Several representations were made by me as well as Mr. Jhabwala as office bearers of the G. I. P. Ry. Union on behalf of the men to the authorities but the said representations were not sympathetically considered with the result that the men thought that they coud obtain the redress of their grievances much better by getting the law in their own hands better than through representations of the Union. I as well as Mr. Jhabwala have seen the damage done to the time keepers office and deeply deplore the incident and the resulting damage and we have condemned the said acts of incendiariasm in the most emphatic terms in the meeting held by us this morning in the Hall of the Social Service Leaguse at Parel. The damage to the time-keepers office no doubt is serious, but it is too much exaggerated. It can not exceed at the highest Rs. 5,000.

DANGERS OF DELAY.

The time-keeper's office could be repaired within less than a week, if the officials have intentions to do so. The building could be white washed within a couple of days and the furniture books of account could be replaced from the large stock available at the disposal of such a big Co., as G. I. P. Ry. The men are not at all on strike but practically locked out and they are willing to resume the work at any moment. As a matter of fact the men were driven out of the workshop at the point of bayonet by G. I. P. Ry's volunteers and several men have been injured. If the work of the repairing of the time-keeper's office is not taken in hand early there is every likelihood of the contagion spreading to the Matunga worshop and even to the B. B. and C. I. Ry. worshop inspite of our desire to stop the infection spreading. For the last two days nothing has been done for the repair of the time-keepers office. If the work is not taken in hand immediately there is no likelihood of the resumption of work for a long time. I do not believe that the officials will work in the spirit of vindictiveness towards the men and I believe that the officials will try to smooth the matter with tact and sympthy.

IRAQ VOTES FOR EMIR FEISUL.

ACCESSION CEREMONY COMES OFF TO-MORROW.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The Government of India have received the following telegram from His Excellency and High Commissioner for Mesopotamia:—The result of a referendum carried out to ascertain the wishes of the people of Iraq, with reference to the candidature of Emir Feisal is an overwhelming majority in his favour. In an electorate of about one million, the votes represent a proportion of ninety-six per cent for Feisal and four per cent. against. The ceremony of his accession is arranged for the 23rd August.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The following five Indian candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to attend the course commencing on the 1st September 1921:—(1) Syed Badshah, son of Syed Gatehshah, Barrister-at-Law, of Peshawar, now practising at Lucknow, (2) Har Bishan Singh Brar, son of Hony. Captain Hira Singh Sardar Bahadur, Honorary A.D.C. to the Governor of Bihar and Orisso, (3) Mahammad Ali, son of Syed Muhammad Ali, retired District and Sessions Judge, United Provinces; (4) Sahibzada Mir Nasiruddin Ahmed, son of the late Nawab Jafar Ali Khan of Surat and (5) Sotyavant Shirnagula Mallanna, son of Shirnagula Mallanna, Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

RISE IN FOOD GRAINS' PRICES IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE. Aug. 20.

The extraordinary rise in the prices of food grains, especially wheat, is causing grave anxiety amongst the people in the Punjam. Wheat, which was selling at about 7 to 9 seers per rupee about this time last year, is now selling at 4 seers per rupee and flour is only 3½ seers. Every day prices are going up and the situation is becoming unbearable for poor and middle-classes. It is feared that prices are liable to go still higher up and the people are, therefore, anxiously waiting for some immediate action by Government in the matter. There is no other topic here just at present except that of wheat and flour and even the agitation for Swadeshi and boycott has fallen to the background as the people are not in a mood to listen to anything when they cannot get bellyful of bread and flour twice a day.

The leaders of Lahore are holding a public meeting of citizens on Sunday to consider the wheat scarcity question when Lala Lajpat Rai will address the gathering.

TRADE RETURNS FOR JULY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

British India trade returns for July recorded a further decline in imports value, amounting to nearly eighteen crores, the lowest figure recorded since December 1919. Figures for exports being over sixteen crores showed a slight improvement over the lowest record of fifteen crores in June 1821. Re-exports were valued at nearly one crore. As compared with July last year the figures showed a fall of thirty-seven per cent in imports, twelve per cent in exports and forty-nine per cent in re-exports. For the first time, after fourteen months the balance of trade so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, Treasury Council bills and enfaced rupee paper in July 1921, was in favour of India.

For the first time after fourteen months the balance of trade so far as shown by statistics of merchandise, treasury council bills and enfaced rupee paper in July 1921 was in favour of India to the extent of one hundred thirty-five lakhs of rupees as against an adverse balance of one hundred sixty seven lakhs in the predeeding month and three hundred eleven lakhs in July 1920. Although this was mainly brought about by a net export of treasure amounting to one hundred and twenty-five lakhs of rupees during the month of report. As compared with July 1920 imports of food, drink and tobacco showed increase of ninety lakhs while raw materials slightly increased by fifty-two lakhs. Manufactured articles fell by rupees one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven lakhs. In the manufactured articles there were slight increases under railway plant and rolling stock, machinery and mill work while there was noticeable decrease in import of cotton piece goods by five hundred fifty-six lakhs and metals one hundred sixty-eight lakhs. As regards exports, raw cotton and raw jute increase by fourteen and seventeen lakhs respectively.

MONSOON IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Monsoon has strengthened in Upper Burma and the interior of the Peninsula and a disturbance is apparently forming in the north of the Bay. The rain fall has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, Konkon, Malabar and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Central and the United Provinces, Punjab hills, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur and South-East Madras. Chief amounts are:—Port Blair 1 inch, Mergui 4, Tavoy 3, Diamond Island 2, Lashio 1½, Bhamo 4, Maymayo 1, Silchar, Simla 2, Karwar 1½, Mangalore 6, Mercara 2.

Forecast.—Extension in northeast of the Peninsula.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN U. P.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The report has been published of the committee, consisting of Mr. R. Burn, President and Mr. Justice Sulaiman, Mr. M. B. Cameron, Professors Burnett, Hurst, Mukerji, Pandit H. N. Kunzu and Dr. Manohar Lal, members, who were appointed to advise the Government of the U. P. as to the best methods of improving and increasing the number of public libraries and the inauguration of a system of travelling and circulating libraries. The Committee endorses the opinion that libraries or reading rooms established merely to circulate Government propaganda would have little chance of success, and were of opinion that thought existing libraries or reading rooms and new institutions could aid appreciably in the circulation of pamphlets produced by the Publicity Department the problem was mainly one of meeting an increasing demand for sound general literature. Some officers have expressed the opinion there might be danger in establishing new reading rooms as these might be used for anti-Government propaganda. In regard to this the Committee thought it was essential to run a certain amount of risk. In the proposals set out, regard has been had to this danger, and suggestions have been made which it is believed will enable malpractices to be brought to notice. The Government, in such cases, could, by stopping aid, exercise a powerful influence over the conduct of libraries. Great importance is attached by the Committee to the experimental work in establishing circulating and travelling libraries. These, it is considered, are more likely to diffuse widely the desire for healthy literature than the ordinary reading rooms, as they can penetrate much wider field.

REMOVAL OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

AKOLA MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Aug. 19

The Akola Municipality has passed a resolution to the effect that the liquor shops be removed from the municipal limits.—

BEGAR IN U. P.

"COMPLAINTS WELL FOUNDED".

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The report of the committee appointed by the U. P. Government to examine into Rasad and Begar in U. P., and the complaints connected with provision of supplies to the touring officers show that the complaints regarding the present system are well founded and there is practically unanimity as to their nature. In the first place committee recommend abolition of unnecessary touring and reduction of periods spent on tour and revision of scale of supplies. They also recommend that military authorities should be asked to rely more than they do at present on their own transport and should have resort to civil assistance only when such assistance cannot be done without.

As regards cases in which the bullocks are impressed for private purposes the committee consider the impressment for such purpose entirely illegal.

TOUR OF MAHATMA GANDHI AND PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi and party will apparently make an extensive lecturing tour in Assam and Eastern Bengal. They are expected to leave Gauhati to-day for Tezpur, from there Mulanas Mahomedali and Azad Sobhani proceed towards Tinsukia and Boxarpur. They meat at Silchar on 27th and from there go to Sylhet, Chittagong, Chandpur and Barisal. They are expected to come back to Calcutta on the 4th September. They will stay here for about a week before proceeding to the Madras Presidency.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST "NAYAK."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Second Presidency Magistrate to-day heard an application made by Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy, Editor-in-Chief of the 'Bengalee" charging Mr. Panchcowrie Bannerji, Editor of a vernacular daily "Nayak" with defamation for publishing an article headed "Kapidhvaja or monkey." The complainant alleged that the article referred to him. After examining several witnesses Magistrate issued summons against Mr Panchcowrie Bannerjee fixing the 9th September for the hearing of the case.—(A P.).

ALIGARH RIOTS CASES

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 20.

In connection with riots, cases for burning three police outposts are proceeding. In one case, for burning and looting the Aligarh Darwaza police-post, one accused has been released and 4 committeed to session. For burning Madar Darwaza and Khirni Darwaza police-posts, 4 and 6 accused, respectively, have been released. Judgment against 10 and 13, respectively, has been reserved.

INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

ing with an English official of long standing and he told him (the speaker) point blank that "My own country's interests first, your country's interests are secondary." And what he said was true. The fact was that we were too docile and tractable. We did not like to displease Englishmen. Even in matters of dress they are to be the arbiters as to what we should put and what we should not. We were not looking to our country's interests first as the English friend did about his country's interests

Our people, on the other hand had adopted the monkey's attitude. If a monkey were to rob us of a precious thing and if we threw an artificial thing at him, he will throw back the precious thing and pick up the artifificial one. (Laughter.). Our ladies were now in the habit of putting on false pearls, diadems and glittering trinkets imported from Europe and in return like the monkey they were throwing away their most precious gold. (Laughter).

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

When Japan saw that the best way to prosper and to figure honourably among the nations of the world was to import things which were necessary for the country and export things which were profitable, it thought the best way to carry out this programme was through its own mercantile marine. They thought it was no use going and flattering the Europeans for securing freights.

It was true that the late Mr J. N. Tata and Sir D. Tata were and are the pioneers of Indian industry but still there was plenty of room for expansion. Unfortunately for India everybody looked to his own interests rather than the national welfare

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

He then cited some concrete cases of Indian industries that were capable of development. He said India produced Oil Seeds in abundance but all the seed was exported in a raw condition and imported in the shape of paint, varnish, and oil of different kinds. Mowra seeds we had in plenty and yet we cannot manufacture alcohol from it. By importing the same articles under new garbs we paid a hundred times more.

To remedy this evil he said a Company should be started on a truly national scale and the Directors should not look to their own profit. This Company should produce oil, varnish and other things. He (speakers) was told that an Indian merchant bought goods worth Rs. 5 crores for a European company. He asked "Why should we not use the same articles in India". We grow and produce cotton in abundance. It is exported in large quantities to Europe, America and Japan. The same cotton was imported to India under the different name of cloth and we paid Rs. 60 crores every year for it.

SWADESHI—A RIGHT MOVE.

He then referred to Mr. Gandhi's propaganda of Swadeshi as most opportune and God sent. He said he had been a staunch Swadeshi to himself for the last 40 years and rarely had he used foreign cloth. It was most gratifying that the Swadeshi movement was taken up by all as a national movement. There was a certain sacredness in hand woven cloth which was not in machine made clothes however beautiful they may be. Sacred because it was woven by the hands of women; sacred because it was woven by the hands of men after their daily prayer. Besides the home industry of Charkha would give physical exercise to men and women and keep them off from the temptation of going to cinemas and theatres. The time had come when they must make up their minds to use only Swadeshi cloth and bid good-bye once and for all to foreign cloth.

Among the articles likely to be developed in India, he said, we had 45,000 miles of rails. India had vast stores of iron ore, coal and hardware. There was a possibility of still extending railways and India could supply rails made in India. Then there were umbrellas used by all alike, bicycles and motor cars for which they were charged by thousands instead of hundreds which was the cost price Then watches which are used by rich and poor, and many other sundry articles India could produce but the pity of the situation was that whereas Japan was turning out every day 2,000 watches, the city which prides itself by the description of "Urbus Prima in India" and "The Gateway of India," (Bombay) had not a factory to turn out 100 watches per day.

He then referred to the Kolar Gold Mines and the Jharia Coal Mines which were giving enormous profits to Europeans still there were many mines with possibilities of development to India's advantage. But to gain all this we required the spirit of enterprise.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY SYNDICATE.

Finally he suggested that a National Industry Syndicate should be floated with a capital of Rs. 100 crores, divided into shares of Rs. 10 each. The Directors should be men of unimpeachable character, they should control export and import. foster Indian industries and take leases of mines from Government. They should also tell the Government not to grant leases to foreigners without their (directors') consent and the Indian labourer must once for all wipe out the stigma that they were inferior in skill to European or Japanese workmen. We should view our interests not from an individual standpoint but from the national one. He hoped finally that a time may come when India may regain its glorious past and that its trade may expand from Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 5,000 crores per year to the blessing and prosperity of the country. (Cheers.).

A vote of thanks to the speaker terminated the proceedings.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. GANDHI UNABLE TO ATTEND,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The General Secretary of the Madras Provincial and Khilafat Conferences announces that Messrs. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali have wired, expressing their inability to be present at the Provincial Conference in Tanjore on the 27th and 28th.

EXPORT OF WHEAT AND RISE IN P

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF FACTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

As there appears to be a belief that the recent rise in the price of wheat is due to the export of wheat to Europe, the Government of India desire to make it known that with the exception of a very small quantity, allotted as usual to countries in the Indian Ocean, no wheat of this year's harvest has been exported to any country either in Europe or elsewhere. Exports to Europe since the 1st of April has been confined to purchases made before the 31st March 1921 under the scheme by which a maximum of four hundred thousand tons was allotted for export. The quantity actually erported under this scheme was 3,02,681 tons, which amounted to approximately three per cent of the total yield of the All-India wheat harvest of 1920. The maximum price at which Government permitted the purchase for export was rupees 6/2/6 per maund. No further export is being allowed. The Government of India, moreover, understand that with the prices now prevailing in Europe and India, respectively, it would be impossible to export wheat to Europe except at a considerable financial loss.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

RUMOUR ABOUT LANGUAGE EXAMS OF JUNIOR OFFICERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate drew attention to the fact that the language examinations, of Junior Officers in India, had lately been made much more difficult, resulting in the widespread belief that the examinations were used to get rid of surplus officers without the payment of gratuities. Col. Yate requested that the Government of India should be advised that special considerations in this connection should be shown to young officers of the Indian Army who were sent on Active Service, directly after leaving the Quetta College, and had been continuously on service since.

Mr. Montagu said that he was not aware that the examinations had been made more difficult. In his opinion, the rumour was devoid of foundation, but he promised to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the matter.

SOUTH PERSIAN RIFLES.

QUESTION ABOUT COMPENSATION TO GOVT OF INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate enquired about the disbandment of the South Persian Rifles, and asked what compensation Persia would pay the Government of India, in respect of the cost of guns, rifles, stores, equipment, horses and mules, which had been supplied by the Government of India and the expense incurred in maintaining peace and security in South Persia.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that one-third of the South Persian Rifles had been disbanded. Negotiations, however were being carried on with the Persian Government with a view to maintaining some part of the South Persian Rifles and, also, on some points contained in the questions.

Sir J. D. Rees requested that the Persian Government should be asked to supply a portion of the cost of the force if it was retained, and Mr. Harmsworth said he thought that would be so.

INDIA ON THE ROAD TO SELF-GOVT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPTIMISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 21.

In his review of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Lloyd George said, India was on the first step of the road to self-government and would develop. It gave him great satisfaction to know that India's representatives at the Conference also had pride in the Empire. They had fought for national claims and for Indian rights in Natal and elsewhere, but they were all proud of being in the Empire. It was a great lesson and a great spectacle to see these men of many nations and different civilisations, older, more varied and in many respects richer civilisations than ours, bringing their store of strength and wisdom to the Council Chamber.

Sir Donald McLean said he was glad to know it was the intention of the Dominions and India to take their share in foreign policy in future; that alone was worth a whole conference.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Bangalore from Kolar on Friday evening by motor and a salute of 17 guns was fired by 20th Brigade, R. F. A. His personal staff arrived in the afternoon by a special train. A dinner was held in his honour of His Excellency's visit on Friday night by Mrs. Knox at the Residency. There was a luncheon on Saturday at the Residency in honour of his Excellency. (A.P

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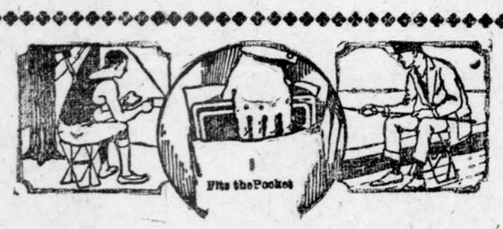
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LONDON LETTER.

(Contined from page 9.)

and he will be able to negotiate with de Valera on that basis.

A Comedy of Puffed-up Vanity.

One important motive, which the Premier has in being keenly anxious to settle the Irish question at any cost, is his desire to go to Washington as the British representative at the Disarmament Conference summoned by President Hardinge. With Ireland still in the vortex of repression and reprisals a British Prime Minister would be too unpopular a figure in the United States for such a visit to be welcome. Quite an amusing comedy has been in progress in connection with this Disarmament Conference. When the intention of the American President to summon the Conference became known, Lord Curzon immediately set to work to forestall him and managed to draw the Premier into his plans. The British Foreign Secretary, who does not believe that any international movement should originate with anyone but himself, began to engage the American Ambassador and other foreign representatives in conversation on the subject and on Sunday the British Premier and the Dominion Premiers were actually discussing an invitation to the Powers in order to forestall the American President's proposal, when the American Ambassador appeared on the scene and presented Mr. Hardinge's formal invitation to a conference at Washington, which left no alternative, but a gracious acceptance and a consideration of whom should be sent to represent Great Britain.

The "Times" Attack.

In this connection Lord Northcliffe's chief organ, the "Times", has descended upon both the Premier and Lord Curzon with an amazing and brutal attack. Neither, it declares, is fit to be Britain's representative on such an occasion. Lord Curzon is disqualified by reason of "his pompous and pretentious manner",—which I may say is now somewhat more ludicrous and offensive than it was in his Viceregal days—"his business incapacity, as revealed in the present state of his Department"—fancy this about the High Priest of administrative efficiency—and "his obsequious docility to the Prime Minister's behests." Mr. Lloyd George is unfitted because nobody can trust him. The great qualification needed for such a mission, says the "Times", is "a character for conspicuous straightforwardness and honour", and Mr. Lloyd George, it declares with absolute frankness, does not possess such a character. Mr. Lloyd George is fairly accustomed to rather frank criticism of himself and is pachydermatous. But the Marquess Curzon is quite unable to tolerate such blasphemous attacks on his august person, and resting under the delusion that democracy and all its ways have been buried with the Peace, has visited his displeasure on the Northcliffe Press by forbidding their representatives entry through the Foreign Office portals and generally cutting off communications—for all the world as though he were still an Indian Viceroy yielding sway over England itself. The "Times" this morning retorts by repeating all its offensive language and reminding the Foreign Secretary that some of his predecessors who visited their displeasure on the "Times" lived to regret it. Such an exhibition of puffed-up vanity on both sides is truly exhilarating.

Lord Sydenham Snubbed.

Lord Sydenham had a severe snubbing and the "Morning Post" a sound drubbing at the hands of Lord Lytton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in the House of Lords last Thursday. Lord Sydenham wanted to know what steps were being taken to protect the lives and property of Europeans and "loyal Indians" in country districts where anxiety prevailed. Lord Lytton replied that the Government would take whatever steps appeared to be necessary and then went on to rebuke the ex-Governor of Bombay for the "gloomy picture" he had drawn as to the state of affairs in India and to declare that there was no justification for the alarmist statements which had recently appeared in the Press. In this connection he remarked that their lordships could judge of the value to be attached to the veracity of the Calcutta correspondent of the "Morning Post",—the chief purveyor of sensational news from India in the British Press—when he reminded them that this same correspondent a few weeks ago was responsible for circulating a story of a mutiny in a Sikh regiment, in which there was not a shadow of truth. The Under-Secretary then proceeded to castigate the European Association, which is under Lord Sydenham's benevolent protection. This body has a paid agent, the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, who is pursuing the Christian occupation of going about this country with lurid stories of the lives of the British in India being in danger and writing to members of Parliament telling them to expect a rising in Behar this month and that unless all Englishwomen leave at once they will be murdered with every circumstance of outrage and horror. Lord Lytton did not mention that the reverend gentleman is also responsible for the utterance on every occasion of the most odious and disgraceful slanders on the Indian people. After reassuring the noble lords,—most of whom were exhibiting their high concern by appearing to be in a semi-comatose condition,—regarding the safety of the European population, the Under-Secretary next said that he did not, on the contrary, wish to deceive by drawing a too rosy picture of the situation in India. It was quite serious enough. "There was being carried on in India an agitation by a man who was not only a popular figure, who was not only revered and respected for his private life, but who was believed to possess supernatural powers." It said much for the good sense of the people of India and the "wisdom and discretion of the executive authorities" that the situation was not much worse than it was. This and much more of the same kind, with an assertion of the conspicuous failure of the Non-Cooperation movement up to the present, showed Lord Lytton to be just as misleading in his representation of the state of affairs in India on one side as Lord Sydenham and company are on the other. The persistent attempts to represent Non-Cooperation as having failed and the executive authorities as angelic beings, who are hailing the population with kindly tact, seem to me as blameworthy as the alarmist misrepresentations of the "Morning Post" and the Sydenham gang. A rude awakening lies in wait for those who accept these reassuring statements.

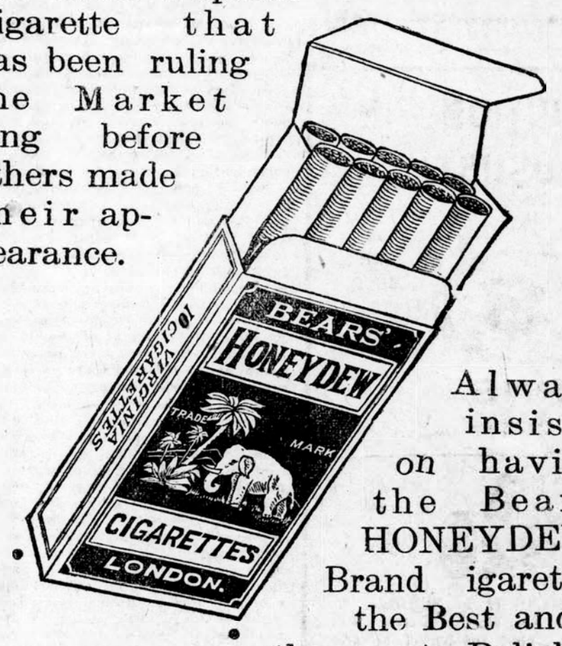
Morning Post" angry.

The "Morning Post", it need hardly be said, is extremely angry at the attack on itself. It expresses its disgust that a peer with an honourable family tradition behind him should consent to be the puppet of the un-English Mr. Montagu in the Lords and defends its correspondent for having made an honest mistake. But if one were to take serious notice of all the wild reports which this gentleman cables to England, there would be little time left for other matters. He caters for the class that can idolise a Dyer. They are what they are and will remain so. No other people read the "Morning Post" or care twopence about it.

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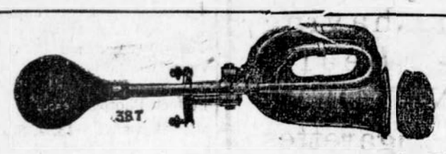
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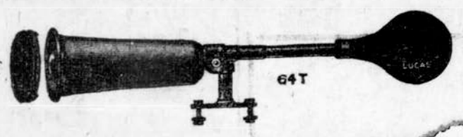
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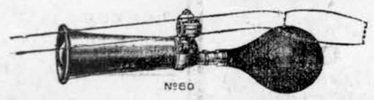


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August Price Rs. 35-0 Nett.

No. 60.



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UNION OF EAST AND WEST.

DR. TAGORE'S LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Under the presidency of Sir P. C. Roy, Dr Rabindra Nath Tagore delivered his second lecture on "Education."

The presidents in introducing the poet said as one whose entire life was devoted to the pursuit of science he asserted that even if India could forsake everything European, a boycott of western science and literature would bring inevitable destruction upon her.

Dr. Tagore began by saying that he did not stand there as the spokesman of any party but simply gave went to what the experience abroad had taught him. He said the endeavour of the West was to attain emancipation in the great world in which we have been born. This could only happen when we realised some deeper unity between ourselves and the surrounding world. Just as in the spiritual world we obtained emancipation when we realised unity between our own spirit and divine spirit by getting rid of the illusion of the barrier of the self, so in a similar manner we gained our freedom in the physical world when we got rid of the illusion of the barrier of separation between ourselves and laws of nature and understood that the laws of our national mind were in absolute harmony with the laws of the physical world, that the material world was not an alien scheme of kings but our very own possession. To accept ideas from other sources and to assimilate them is a sign of mental vigour not of mental decay. Only the dead have ability to reject everything from outside.

When the mind of India was young she did accept her lessons from every side. She also spread her own true thoughts beyond her own borders. That was an age of Indian history to be looked back upon with pride. Unless we train our minds fearlessly to seek for truth, unless we trust our intellects in search we can only expect to go through a series of defects and indignities. Even in ages gone by India did accept Hellinic and Semitic culture. Hatred was never the principle of India. I have no faith in your historical patriotism. Ideas of nationalism which you have imbibed from books do not appeal to me. I have a lot of admiration for the sage who h spread the idea of Swaraj throughout India but I assert that education is a concommitant of Swaraj. Education has two aspects, material and cultural. For the former we must go to the West and I have invited the West to come to us for higher truth. I believe in a union of East and West or else happiness is far to seek.

POONA NOTES.

MAMLATDARS' CONFERENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)
POONA, August 17.

The activities of the last week mainly were directed towards Swadeshi and the Boycott movement. The local leaders, addressing a meeting on the 11th instant, appealed to the audience to use Swadeshi cloth which indirectly could bring about an effective boycott of foreign-cloth. On another occasion, when Parsi gentlemen from Bombay, Messrs. Nariman, Jhabwala and Bharucha lectured under the presidentship of Mr. Kelkar, the same appeal for Swadeshi was made. The Parsi lecturers assured the audience that thir community would not lag behind the other communities in the fight for Swarajya.

Resolutions, sanctioning four thousand rupees for the anti-Drink Campaign, and two thousand for the spread of Swadeshi in the Poona district, were passed by the Executive Board of the District Congress Committee.

The Executive Board of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has passed resolution allotting a sum of Rs. 7,200 in all, to aid the national schools at Poona, Nasik, Bhusaval, and several other places. Another resolution voting for a sum of Rs. 10,000 maximum, for assisting the district committee to start Khaddar shops in district towns or to make ample provision of pure Khaddar in other suitable ways. The help, of course, will be in the form of a loan.

The second Bombay Presidency Mamlatdars' Conference which commenced its sittings here on the 14th instant came to a close on Monday. The Conference, it is understood has asked for an increase in pay and allowance for the mamlatdars. It was presided over by Mr. Anderson, I.C.S.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

PROF. KALE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Aug. 19.

Among the resolutions of which Hon. Prof. Kale has given notice for motion in the Council of State, is one asking for an early opportunity to discuss with the Indian Legislature the measures to be taken to safeguard the rights and liberties of the Indians in Kenya and South Africa, another demands the declaration on the part of the Government of their deliberate policy fully to exercise in concert with the Indian Legislature, the fiscal powers which have been conferred on it by the recent Reforms and another one proposes that a day should be set apart in the Council of State for a general discussion of the Budget.

DELHI'S ISLAMIA NATIONAL COLLEGE.

From a Correspondent.
DELHI, Aug. 19.

The Managing Committee of the Islamia National College, Delhi, is in a position to announce that arrangements, regarding the above College, are now complete, and that regular teaching will begin on the 1st of September next. Students desiring admission to the first and second years' classes should lose no time in applying to the Principal for the prospectus and other particulars.

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WHITEAWAYS'

To-day commences a week of super-bargains at our store. Hundreds of oddments in Ladies, Gents, and Childrens wear, linens etc., etc.

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60 only Vaccum Flasks in Nickel Plated Corrugated Casing. In two sizes.
Pint Price Rs. 5-15.
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Ladies Serge, tweed, gaberdine etc walking shirts in a large variety of styles and materials all in perfect condition.
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Literature and Art.

HUSBAND WORSH P.

The Surprised Wife:—by A. Jagannatha Das. Printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.

We have here a drama in four acts of Hindu domestic life, but a drama meant rather for the closet than for the stage. There is very little of action; and the reader is not kept in constant suspense about the fate of the principal characters. Some of the descriptions are quite true to life; and we agree with the writer in his severe exposition of police methods where the officials in charge secure the conviction of innocent persons for their own aggrandisement. But the plot as a whole is not well managed. There is no definite climax to which events gradually bad, and the conclusion is rather abrupt.

The argument is briefly this! Ramana, a famous pleader of Nellore, has two children Rukmini and Subbaroya. Madhava, his son-in-law, innocently serves, some poisoned coffee to Subbaroya who dies from its effects. Fearing arrest, Madhava, then only fifteen, flies from the country. For twelve long years, Rukmini remains faithful to her absconding husband. She cherishes his memory, and ardently prays for his return, though everybody fears that her hopes are vain. One day news is brought to her that Madhava has died at Guntur. This is only a falsehood to induce her to accept a second marriage; for Ramana prides himself on being a social reformer; and is anxious to prove to his friends that he is no mere man of words, but practises in his own home what he preaches outside. The young girl bows to the will of her father, and consents to a remarriage; and immediately Ramana advertises for offers from intending bridegrooms.

In the meantime, the absconding Madhava has returned to his own country as Krishna Kumar I. C. S., and is appointed to the post of Assistant Collector. Great is his astonishment on seeing the advertisement. The only course for him is to remarry his own wife; and consequently he asks in his assumed name for the hand of Rukmini. He is accepted and the marriage takes place with great pomp.

But the faithful Rukmini cannot reconcile herself to her second marriage. She still cherishes the memory of her 'dead' Madhava; and Krishna Kumar secretly rejoices at the devotion.

We now see on the stage a poor boor dogged almost to death by constables who want him to confess that he is Subbaroya' murderer. Here we have a realistic description of police methods in some parts of India. The poor man is so threatened that he has to declare himself as Madhava, the murderer of Subbaroya.

As soon as Rukmini hears that the murderer of her brother has been traced, she goes to the District gaol to interview her supposed husband. At his trial, she appears as a prosecution witness to assert that the accused is her lawful husband and that the report of his death was false. But she maintains that he is innocent and pleads for mercy. The accused, however, is found guilty and sentenced to death.

Now the honest Krishna Kumar cannot bear to see an innocent man led to the gallows. He boldly comes forward and confesses that he is the lost Madhava; though he declares that he did not give the poison intentionally. Rukmini is confused. The Surprised Wife gives vent to her affection in touching words. Whoever be her husband, she asserts that he is innocent. The magistrate is moved and tells her that her statement "weights heavier in the balance than all the stuff to the contrary." Krishna Kumar is set free; and thus ends a happy tale—a tale of ideal love indeed; for Rukmini is devoted not to the person of her husband; but she is obsessed by the idea of husband. In an age of Reason, when men like Bernard Shaw are condemning the institution of marriage, it does our heart good to think that there are women like Rukmini who consider marriage as sacred; and believe that the union is in body and in spirit, and that physical death cannot affect spiritual union.

We shall now point out a few defects in this drama. First of all, we cannot understand how Rukmini can believe that the accused boor is her first lawful husband. She had interviewed him in the gaol; and any girl, not entirely foolish, would have discovered at once in her conversation with him that the boor in declaring himself to be Madhava was foolishly repeating a statement that the constables had taught him to make under threats. Secondly, we wonder how any magistrate could put implicit faith in the words of a love-sick wife, especially when her solemn statement that the boor is her husband has just been falsified. Krishna Kumar must prove his innocence before the Magistrate before he is let off. Nor can one say that the judgment is in keeping with the character of the magistrate. There is no hint in the play that he is weakminded or liable to be influenced. Lastly, we cannot believe that any girl would allow her father to advertise in his own name for offers from intending bridegrooms. Besides, this device is not quite necessary to the play, and the author might easily have avoided it. A word about the characters, and we have done. Most of them are feebly drawn. Even the heroine does not much appeal to us. No attempt is made to portray her character in all its complexity. As in the Greek dramas, but one trait dominates her whole being, and that is husband-worship.

THE TOWN DWELLERS.

The Child Dancer and other Poems. By Dorothy M. Roberts, Elkin Mathews.

It is difficult at present to estimate accurately the effects of war on English literautre. But the type of violent red-ruin poetry, once the rage, is already on the decline. These productions have become a common sight at railway stalls in England where they are piled up at "reduced price." There is, however, a section of versifiers whose intellectual pose and theatrical gestures, accentuated during the war, still finds a hearing. Those accustomed to such fare will not be satisfied by the authentic experience reflected in the little book under review. The poems are a faithful record of the feelings of those "who dwell in cities and lie in graves at the end." Their eagerness to escape from their grey and gloomy environment is shown by the intensity of their search for colour, joy and beauty. "The women in grey streets sandstone their doorsteps

"Because life is a dark thing for them
Between childbirth and childbirth,
And death—their one pagent.'

A woman who stays "By the Canal" among barren things, plants daffodils in the hope of invoking Beauty. But:—

"When budding-time came, and flower time
and the time of Spring's flood.
"Brown leaves stood in her window-stoop
ing brown leaves—
"And no flowers—
"She bowed her head on the dark sill, and
looking below
"She saw sluggish water and smoke, an
great chimneys.
"She saw her life moving by—
"Like the great water."

If a thrush rests on the boughs of a town tree and sings, all the "windows down the long street open wide

"To hear him tell of the gren country-side."

"The Great Chimney is requested to lift its long cloud so that "we may catch stray chirpings to the sun." The poem on "Autumn" echoes well the "dead song of the leaves." The deliberate restraint indicated by the severe simplicity of the technique of the poems suggests the natural diffidence characteristic of first endeavours. The restraint no doubt, appears sometimes to lessen the intensity of the feelings revealed in the poems. But the effect is more apparent than real.

TOLSTOY.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY: His life and work. Published by Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras. Price As. 4.

This is a small booklet of 40 pages published by that enterprising firm of booksellers and publishers, Ganesh and Co. of Madras. It is very low priced so as to be within the reach of all. The life and work of one whose thoughts have permeated not only his mother country, but even every corner of the civilized globe will be of peculiar interest to Indians at the present stage. The followers of the movement of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation especially, will find in this Dreamer of Russia much that is ennobling and inspiring. It is, however, difficult to say all that one has got to say about so great a personality as Tolstoy within the compass of 40 pages of such a small sized booklet. The ordinary reader who has no time to read Tolstoy's works in detail very naturally feels disappointed at not finding in this brochure any, not even a small collection of the great and ennobling sayings of the sage to gladden his heart and inspire his political activities. But "thou shalt hear only so much of the Ramayana as thou hast paid for", says Konkani proverb. And we dare not insist on getting more information and inspiration when the price we pay therefor is only 4 annas!

A LAW JOURNAL.

The Hindu Law Journal—A monthly devoted to a critical study of Hindu Law, edited by C. S. Ramakrishna.

Those who have read the learned treatise of Mr. Ramakrishna on Hindu Law and have known of his capacity for the comprehensive treatment of the subjects dealt with by him will welcome this new publication which is conceived on altogether fresh lines. Hitherto these law publications were mainly the records of the doings of particular High Courts to which they were attached and dealt with all manner of questions provided they arose for decision in those law courts. This journal is a new departure from the accepted legal journalism, for if we understand the publisher or the nomenclature of his journal aright we believe it will be exclusively devoted to the study of Hindu Law questions arising in all the principal Law Courts of India and Burma and in appeals therefrom to the Privy Council. Though the legal profession is of late being perplexed with a surfeit of legal publications, (so much so that the cross-references in the Index of cases are becoming more and more complex), we are sure Mr. Ramakrishna's new venture will be a real help to the profession. We note that the annual subscription is rupees twelve only but a single copy is prohibitively priced at rupees three.

THE UNTOUCHABLES

Untouchables—A story in Marathi, by Mr. Chintaman Vinayak Joshi, M.A.

This is a pathetic story of two orphans of the untouchable caste of Mahars depicting the heartless way in which these unfortunate fellow beings are being treated by the more fortunately situated high caste Hindus. So long as these fellow-countrymen of theirs remain in their pitiable plight as low-caste Hindus, not all the boasted philanthropy of the higher castes bestirs itself to raise their status in life and to make their lot happier by giving them justice. These two orphans, whose story might well have been taken from numerous similar instances in every day life of the Hindus, came for relief as 'beggars' before a wealthy Brahmana Vakil and his wife, both of whom were loud in their protestations about reform on public platforms but who is actual life shrank from the touch of these poor orphans as from plague itself! Within the walls of a European Mission compound, where lived a benevolent follower of the merciful Christ, the poor waifs were given that refuge which was denied them by their own countrymen. There they were well fed and well-cared for. Even their future education was not neglected. In the end the girl whose touch was considered pollution by the Brahmana Vakil's caste-proud wife becomes a lady doctor and as Miss White (!) attends on the very Brahmana lady in her illness and is even asked to feed the latter at her sick-bed. To crown her triumph, the husband of the sick Brahmana lady invites Miss White to take tea with him in the presence of the other members of his family, when she reminds him that she is the same untouchable from whose touch he and his wife once shrank away while she and her brother were orphans!

The problem of Untouchability is the most pressing one for the Indian nation at the present moment and the booklet small as it is and sold for the nominal price of 3 pies by the Bombay Tract and Book Society deserves to be widely circulated and read.

WHAT AILS INDIA

This is the title of an interesting brochure published by the National Literature publishing Company, Bombay. The object of the publishers in issuing this book is to place before the reader in book-form the outstanding grievances under which India is suffering. It contains five important topics discussed by those who are thoroughly acquainted with them. The first and foremost of them is "Martial Law in the Punjab," and Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, and Mr. M. R. Jaykar are quoted in this connection. Next the views of Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Sastri are utilised for the subject of Repressive Legislations. Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. H. S. L. Polak are quoted with reference to Indians Abroad. The Khilafat problem is introduced by Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mahatma Gandhi and the last, the problem of National Defence, is dealt with by Sir K. G. Gupta and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. Though the articles contained in the book are not original contributions but mere extracts, the book repays perusal, in that the burning questions of the day are presented in a compendious form.

KHANDESH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Started in 1912 with the object eventually of establishing a second grade Arts College affiliated to the Bombay University, the Society, which is fully equipped with men and money, took advantage of the changed educational outlook and in March 1921, after having nationalised its High School decided to start a National College for imparting knowledge in Arts, Science, Technology, Agriculture, Ayurveda and Commerce. The prospectus that has been sent to us gives all the information that is required about the institution. The Society has set before itself the laudable programme of National enlightenment. The institution has also a hostel attached for the convenience of students. It must be noted that National Dharma, Hindi, spinning and weaving and physical culture are among the subjects taught.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ECONOMICS.

The other title of this book, which Mr. E. L. Price, M. L. A., of Karachi has compiled from the official reports of the proceedings of the Council of State and the Indian Legislative Assembly, is "Town versus Country." The author divides the schools of economics into three classes: Free Trade, Fair Trade and Protection and has found out that the majority of members of the Indian Legislature are convinced Protectionists, with a qualification, that the principle should not be applied to home agriculturists. From this attitude of the members, Mr. Price deduces that a conflict between Industry and Agriculture is imminent.

The book is divided into three parts and contains speeches on control of exports, export duties and import duties and excise. The author has taken considerable pains to make the book interesting to the ordinary reader.

An English edition is about to be published by Mr. Milford for the Yale University Press of the "Short Egyptian Grammar" prepared for students of Egyptology by Professor Gunther Roeder, Director of the Pelizaeus Museum, Hildesheim, shortly before the war. The work has been translated from the German, with a special note by the author, by Dr. Samuel A. B. Mercer.



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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

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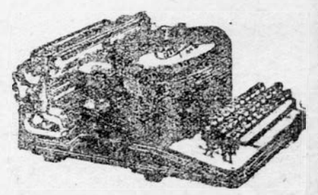
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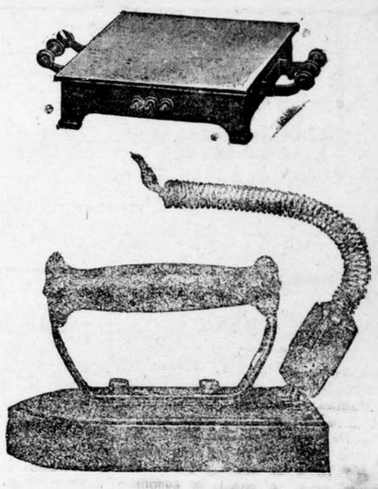
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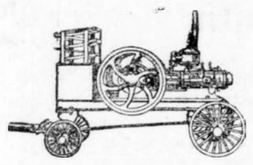


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